The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Protestant Worship in Rome to be Interdicted.

The London and Paris Press on the Impeachment Question.

The Japanese Embassy About to Visit this Country.

Rumors of a Serious Commercial Panic at Shanghai.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

ITALY.

Protestant Worship Interfered With at Rome.

ROME, Friday, Jan. 11.

An interdict has been laid upon the continuance of religious services in the Scotch Protestant Church in this city by the Papal authorities, and it is said that they threaten to put a stop also to the services held in the American Chapel.

FRANCE.

The Japanese Embassy at Paris.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Japanese Embassy has arrived in this city, and will shortly leave for America.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Impeachment Question Discussed in London and Paris.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 11—Noon.

The threatened impeachment of President JOHNSON excites the interest of the Press everywhere. The journals of Paris and elsewhere have articles this morning on the subject, and warn the Americans of the seriousness of the step about to be taken.

The Miantonomoh and her Consorts Visiting Spanish Ports.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 11.

The United States steamer *Miantonomoh* and her consorts have arrived at Carthagena, Spain, where, as at other points they have visited, they form the centre of attraction.

The vessels will visit the other ports of Spain, and particularly those on the Northwest coast.

The American Yachts.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 11.

Several of the Yacht Clubs of France propose to confer medals of honor upon JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., the owner of the successful yacht *Henrietta*.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

The Favorable Reports about Her Health Confirmed.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 11.

The gratifying intelligence of the improvement of the health of the Princess CHARLOTTE, both mentally and physically, is fully confirmed by dispatches from her attendants.

CHINA.

Financial Panic at Shanghai.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 11—Noon.

Telegraphic reports, not directly traceable, are current to-day of a serious commercial panic in Shanghai.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 11—Noon.

American Securities are quoted this morning as follows:

United States Five-Twenties	73
Erie Railway Shares	43¾
Illinois Central Shares	80½

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 11—Evening.

Consols have been steady all day and closed at 91 for money.

The following are the closing prices of American Securities.

United States Five-Twenties	72¾
Illinois Central Shares	80½
Erie Railway Shares	43¾

American Securities at Frankfort and Paris.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 11—Evening.

United States Five-Twenties closed at 76¾.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 11—Evening.

United States Five-Twenties are quoted at 72¾.

Liverpool Cotton and Other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 11—Noon.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week ending to-day at 41,000 bales. The market has generally been dull and quiet, and a slight decline is noticeable during the week. The market opened dull to-day, and with but little activity. The sales to-day are not likely to exceed 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14¼d.

PETROLEUM.

The market for Petroleum is not so active; Pennsylvania and Canada Refined has declined to 1s. 7d. ℔ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 11—Evening.

BREADSTUFFS.

Corn is selling at 42s.@42s. 6d. Wheat is steady.

PROVISION.

Pork is quoted at £2 6s., and shows a declining tendency. Lard 53s. Cheese has advanced 4d. on week. Ashes—Pots 34s.

Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 11—Evening.

The market for goods is falling.

BY STEAMSHIP AT THIS PORT.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 29th, and Queenstown on the 30th December, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The London *Star* says that actions for damages have been instituted by Dr. BRUCE, of Vere, Jamaica, and Mr. PHILLIPS, of Vere, against Ex-Gov. EYRE and Gen. NELSON, for illegal apprehensions and cruel treatment during the Jamaica disturbances.

The effect of the financial crisis, and the consequent distrust in England of public companies, is evidenced by the fact that during the year 1866 the number of new companies brought out was only 44 against 287 in 1865, and the capital required was only £10,295,000 against £106,000,000.

Gen. DIX had taken up his quarters in Paris, in the apartments where Mr. DAYTON formerly resided.

The commander of the Austrian frigate *Dandolo* which had returned from Orizaba, brought news to the effect that the voyage of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to Europe had been indefinitely postponed.

The *France*, alluding to the resolution taken by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to defend his throne, with the support of the clerical party, says that in no case will the French Government reconsider the orders given for completing the evacuation of Mexico by the 1st of March.

The officers of the newly-organized Pontifical army had been presented to the Pope by the War Minister, who assured His Holiness that they were all entirely devoted to his cause, and were ready to fight, not against the Romans, for they were the friends of order, but against foreigners who should dare to come and disturb the public peace. The Pope replied that he did not doubt the sentiments entertained by his soldiers. He urged them to guard themselves from falling into the dangers on which the enemies of the Holy See relied, and to preserve among themselves concord, peace, and moderation. "Resist," said His Holiness, "all seductive influences, and persevere in the defence of the great cause to which you have been called by Providence, and which is the cause of justice and religion."

THE OCEAN YACHTS.

American Yachts and Yachtsmen—Lessons for England.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 28.

This noble national sport of yachting belongs of equal right to England and America; in other countries it is an exotic; among Englishmen on either shore of the ocean it is of native growth. The honor of its origin belongs to England, and the gallant combatants for the Atlantic prize have handsomely acknowledged the classic sacredness of the waters of the Solent by making their rendezvous off the Royal Yacht Squadron House at Cowes. It was at Cowes that yachting, as a sport, began, and the "Royal Yacht Club" was the first society of gentlemen to whom the privileges of a pleasure navy were accorded by the Admiralty, in consideration, no doubt, of the obvious advantage to the State of encouraging the construction by private owners of the finest models of naval architecture, and the employment of the smartest seamen. The Royal Yacht Squadron, and its excellent compeers, the Royal Victoria, and many other clubs round our coasts, now employ annually several thousands of seamen, many of whom belong to the Naval Reserve, and annually turn out from the builders' yards some of the finest specimens of construction afloat, famous for all the qualities of cruisers. *Surely no national sport can be more worthy of encouragement and admiration than this;* none can be healthier or manlier in itself, none more serviceable to the State, none so free from the parasitical vices by which some other sports are unfortunately debased. But we are reminded, and we trust the gentlemen of our yacht clubs will be reminded, by this brilliant exploit of the three American yachts, that English yachting has not done all, or nearly all, that was expected of it for the encouragement of the best class of seamen, and the construction of the best models, for yachts may be considered as models of swift and handy craft. In these important respects our friends at New-York have surpassed us altogether. *They build finer vessels, and make a manlier use of them.* Nor is it a sufficient excuse to say that our yachtsmen are wont to make floating houses of their yachts, and to take their wives and families on board. Probably this is neither more nor less the habit of yachtsmen at Cowes than at New-York. Indeed, most of our yacht-owners, we dare say, leave their wives and families ashore, and this perhaps explains the imperfect sympathy with which too many wives are apt to regard yachting, and the difficulty which many a fond husband feels in keeping a yacht and a wife at once. Until the last few years—we believe it is the Ryde Club that set the example—an "ocean match," as a match to Cherbourg or Plymouth from Wight, or from the Thames to Harwich, is oddly called, was scarcely known. The famous match round the Eddystone and back between the *Talisman* and the *Corsair*, some twenty years back, was an almost unique event of the kind. The Royal Victorians have given a new impulse to the sport by these "ocean matches," and especially by insisting on every match being sailed in sea-going trim, and not as formerly in racing trim, which meant vessels built for racing only, and for racing round the Isle of Wight, and stripped of everything below deck but the ballast, and utterly out of sea-going condition. Evidently, yachts built for such sport as that *were fit for no other purpose, and useless as sea-going vessels, and their crews for the most part fancy seamen.*

This is not the first time our Yankee friends have come over to teach us how to build and how to sail a yacht. The *America*—a very inferior craft to the schooners which have just crossed the Atlantic through December gales in little more than thirteen days—not only beat every yacht in English waters, but *actually taught our English yachtsmen how to set their fore and aft sails flat, and to hold a good wind close hauled.* To the credit of our yachtsmen they were not ashamed to learn; and a decided improvement in the build and rigging and sailing of our yachts was perceptible two years after the match of the *America*. Let us hope that this memorable match of the *Henrietta*, the *Vesta* and the *Fleetwing* will excite the English gentlemen *who live at home at ease on board their yachts, to enterprises of equal pith and moment.* There is in the boldness of this venture, in the largeness of the stakes, in the vigor and success of the affair, something that appeals irresistibly to the admiration of all men of English blood, and we rejoice that the Lords of the Admiralty should have so gracefully anticipated the desire of their countrymen to do honor to these gallant visitors, and to make them feel, as they ought to feel, at home in English waters.

A Skilful and Plucky Piece of Yachting.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 28.

We have not yet half expressed our admiration of the gallant little Yankee schooners moored off Cowes. The more we know of the race, the more reason there is to *applaud the pluck and seamanship shown by all hands;* for merely as a piece of Winter sailing across the Atlantic, this performance *is as wonderful as anything ever done under canvas.* The clipper-ship *Dreadnought*, it is true, crossed the same sea in rather less time than the *Henrietta* has taken; and, strange to say, she was commanded by the same Capt. SAMUELS who has steered the winning yacht to victory. But, beside having met with better weather, she was out and out a more powerful craft; and we do not remember that she had to lay to like the *Henrietta*. In any case, the race, at such a time of year, through such seas, and with such a long land-fall to make, *is a bit of salt-water fact, paralleled by nothing except the marvelous neck-and-neck race home of the tea-ships,* which ran round two-thirds of the globe, and then came up Channel, like Derby horses in a ruck, with everything set from sky-scrapers to water-sails, and hardly as much as an afternoon's watch apart. What mars the pleasure and the pride of reading about so fine a sample of Anglo-Saxon sport is the loss of the poor fellows from the *Fleetwing*. She must have been caught in the worst of that southwesterly gale which forced the *Henrietta* to heave-to, or else a specially malignant billow must have rolled on board of her. It is painful to think of these gallant yacht-hands, swept out of their craft into the savage, dark Atlantic as the night fell, and choked with the bitter sea, till their bodies drifted with the wind or sank out of sight. We are sure that no effort was spared to save them, if any effort was possible in such a night; and the agony of the strongest swimmer must have been brief. Yet surely, to be washed into a frantic sea in the darkness, and, as the ship vanished in the storm, to feel the chill of death, and to struggle with the waves, knowing that there is no manner of hope, is to meet a bitter end. We turn in the deepest pity from this sad incident of the race, otherwise so full of spirit, tact and success. That the *Henrietta* was the winner seems rather like poetical justice, since the owner was on board; and perhaps Davy Jones meant to console the poor *Fleetwing* a little by letting her in second, in spite of her broken jibboom and diminished crew. The *Vesta* was less fortunate; she shipped a pilot who mistook the Needles light for that under St. Katharine, spoiling the chance of the "centre-board" schooner by no less than three hours. "No less than three hours," we find ourselves saying of a run across the vast Atlantic at Christmas time, when it often takes almost as long to reef a topsail. * * *

The prevailing breezes and gales veered between N. and S. of W.; we do not find that they came easterly at all, and the *Henrietta* lay-to only to wait till the heavy southwesterly rollers should go down a little. The ship seems to have had scarcely anything to do with her sails, save when she jibbed once, on the wind's shifting to W. S. W., or when fair-weather canvas was exchanged for storm canvas. But landsmen must not think from these summaries of the logs that the little ocean ladies had ball-room weather of it. It is true that they were sailed to the utmost strain of everything—"kept at it" as long as they would bear their big clothes; and that at every turn in the day or night, when the storms lessened even but slightly, these Yankee sea-birds preened their bold feathers again, and flew once more along the grey valleys of the ocean, or over its seething hills. Well they might, with such a golden prize awaiting the victress at Cowes, and all the honor of the contest to boot. Another notable point, and one which shows the first-rate gear and build of the prety cruisers, is that, excepting the *Fleetwing's* jibboom, not a spar, nor a sail, nor a rope was carried away; and besides the goodness of the gear, the fact also proves uncommon, even consummate, judgment and tact in the Captains; since only a perfect sailor can "crack on" in such weather, and yet know exactly when the straining sheets have got more to do than is good for the ship. * * *

Taken altogether, this is one of the pluckiest and best pieces of yachting ever seen. We are proud of the saucy little Yankee clippers, and don't mind at all being thus shown the way across the Winter Atlantic. As a mere example of the perfection to which modern skill and materials have brought the art of navigation, the run is very striking; *for the speed is not more notable than the precision with which the yachts made their port;* and now, when horrid iron pots are all the rage of Admiralties, and steam-funnels leave their black lines along the sky, *it is good to see what clean sails and fair winds can still effect.* We hope the bold example of our cousins and their beautiful craft will strike a death-blow at the vile lean-bellied cruisers with shifting ballast which have been too much the vogue among us. A ship, even a small one, is a thing to live in and go to sea with, not a machine for winning cups upon a muddy river. Of course these schooners are little only in regard to the great voyage they have made. Among yachts they would be big ships; but in lines, rig and build they must be rare good sea boats, for otherwise the Atlantic at Christmas time would have swamped them like cock-boats. We are heartily glad to see them sale over, and proud of being kindred to the men who built and sailed them. "Uncle Sam's web feet" and ours came, after all, of one water-loving breed. We are all alike "raised" on salt, and if we are not the heroes of such a piece of maritime "derring do," we can be generous and delighted critics of it.

ITALY.

Address of Mazzini to the Romans—He Calls upon Them to Rise and Drive Out the Foreigners.

M. MAZZINI, in consequence of the publication of a forged address to the Roman people bearing his name, has thought it necessary to issue the following manifesto containing contrary counsels to those embodied in the spurious document:

I know not what you may intend to do under the present circumstances, but I know what you ought to do, and I take upon myself to tell you this; first, from a sense of my duty as an Italian and a Roman citizen—since in days glorious for your city it pleased you to make me such; second, because the monarchical party have lately endeavored to impose upon you as mine a stupid letter preaching patience to you, and stigmatizing as "imprudent" the glorious deeds of Rome in 1849. Some among you may possibly have believed in the reality of that forgery, and it is important to me that you should know that I—once the Triumvir of Rome, and now gray-headed but not gray-souled—have ever preserved incontaminate the faith which we, then united and strong in will, announced to Italy from the Capitol. I know not what unforeseen situation you may be placed in by the tortuous tactics of the Government of the Kingdom of Italy, and their plots with French or Papal agents, and I trust you will act with dignity in any case; but I address you now, taking the Franco-Italico Convention as the basis upon which to judge your position. In the face of that Convention, which binds the Italian Government neither to promote nor tolerate any attempt against the temporal power of the Pope, and to maintain Florence as the capital of Italy, you have before you two solemn duties—the first toward Rome and toward yourselves who bear her sacred name; the second toward Italy and Europe. It is your duty to act—*to rise up against the ignoble horde, the refuse of other lands, and drive them out.* An accusation circulates against you—why should I conceal this from you?—an accusation which has been frequently repeated by the English and French Press. The strange patience with which for eighteen long years you have endured the presence of the foreigner within your walls, without a single manly protest, has been accepted as a proof of the submission of a people shrinking from danger, and has given color to the falsehood that Rome was defended in 1849 by Italians from other parts of the peninsula. I was a witness of your conduct in those days, and therefore I have declared, and do declare, the assertion a falsehood. I know all the many influences that have been brought to bear upon you in order to induce the strange patience of which I have spoken; and among them I cannot forget the peculiar and difficult position created for you by the Italian monarchy in allying itself with France. But if now, freed from that false position, you should still persist in yielding to those enervating influences; if you do not now hasten to show that it was not the power of your enemies, but the fact that they were of the nation which Italy denominated her ally, and which had fought with her at Solferino and Magenta, that restrained you—you will give confirmation to the ignoble accusation. Now, Romans must not—I will not say be cowards—they must not even be suspected of cowardice. What should be the cry with which you rise to arms? What your programme? You answered this question eighteen years ago. You have not now to choose—you have chosen. On the 9th of February, 1849—then free and legally represented—you unanimously declared yours the cry that gave your forefathers their greatness, and you summed up the programme of Rome in the word "Republic." That programme, accepted with enthusiasm by all the provinces then belonging to Rome, was sealed by the blood of the best among you during the two months of that heroic struggle, in Rome, Bologna and Ancona. On the 3d of July, the free expression of your will and of your right was put down by brute force. That obstacle is now removed. The manifestation of your will recommences at the point where it was interrupted. Your eternal right revives. *By rising now you are what you were on the 9th of February—republicans, and your own masters.* On the 3d of July, one day after the entrance of the French, the Roman people, in the face of its enemies, once more raised its hand in affirmation of its faith; the republican Constitution was read aloud to the multitude from the Capitol. The foreign flag was interposed to veil from Italy the hand that held the pact aloft. That veil is rent asunder, and the hand of the Roman people reappears raised on high. This is the programme pointed out to you by logic, honor, conscience and duty toward the past and to the future. You are bound before all things to reassert yourselves, your own life, your own power. That done, you will act as God and the sense of your national duty inspire. First exist; then dispose of yourselves. Then, and then only, when your vote will not be as the blind, mute and hurried suffrage which inaugurated the Bonapartist tyranny and consigned Nice to France, when that vote may go forth solemn, deliberate, powerful in collective inspiration, and enlightened by the counsels of your best men in free discussion of your own position and that of Italy—you will decide whether Rome ought to give himself, like a secondary city, and disinherited of all life of her own, to a monarchy already doomed, *a monarchy proved impotent and incapable of all noble action—a monarchy which has accepted Venice as an alms from the foreigner, and would inscribe Lissa and Custozza upon the Capitol*—or whether the tradition, glorious beyond all others, of her past, and that mission which has twice given moral and material unity to the world, do not call her to a part nobler, worthier, and more fruitful of glory to the nation. In the meantime assert yourselves—assert Rome. They who give you other counsel—they who urge you servilely to subject and submerge yourselves, without free, collective and mature deliberation, in the existing fact, but do not dishonor Rome without serving Italy. Do not accuse me, in speaking thus, of contradicting the counsels I gave to other Italian cities in the past. When, in 1859 and 1860, I counseled annexation for the south of Italy, the material unity of our country—opposed to all the designs of BONAPARTE—did not exist. All Italy had agreed—no matter whether wisely or not—to give monarchy the benefit of the experiment as to the possibility of identifying its interests with those of the country at large. Moreover, the cities to which—in reverence for the sovereignty of the popular will—I gave that advice bore not the grand name of Rome. Nevertheless, even then I urged the election of assemblies instead of the *plebiscite*, so that the annexation might be accomplished under the sanction of a compact securing the true liberty and honor of the future nation. My advice was unheeded, and now these provinces repent having given themselves so blindly. But the state of things in which I address you, Romans, is radically different. The material unity of Italy is henceforth irrevocably founded, nor can it be delayed or endangered by your decision. The important question now is, not whether you be united to Italy upon this or that day, but that you be so in a manner worthy of Rome, tending to elevate the destiny of Italy and to promote that moral unity which is yet unaccomplished, and which the monarchy is incapable of accomplishing. The experiment has been fully tried. A long series of incontrovertible facts has proved to all possessed of heart and intellect *that the monarchy cannot be other than servile abroad and an instrument of repression at home. The institution is doomed.* The country may yet for a while drag itself through the uncertainties of opportunism, *but is is no longer monarchical.* But I speak to you, Romans, of Rome—an exception among all the cities of our Italy. *Rome is not a city—Rome is an idea.* Rome is the sepulchre of two great religions, which have given life to the world in the past; and Rome is the sanctuary of a third religion to come, and destined to give life to the world in the future. Rome represents the mission of Italy among the nations; the word of our people; the eternal gospel of unification to the peoples. Can I bid her annex herself as a subaltern and appendix to Florence? Can I, without profanation, *counsel Rome to give the consecration of her prestige to a dying institution, and throw the gigantic shadow of her glory over the errors, the crimes, the servility to the foreigner of a monarchy which uttered no word of protest in your favor in* 1849; which has uttered no word of protest for you during your 18 years' slavery; and which has declared, by the lips of its ministers, we will never go to Rome unless by permission of France and the Pope? No; Rome ought never to annex herself to Florence; we are all bound to annex ourselves to Rome. But for this we require that Rome should exist. We require that Rome should arise again as she was when she saved the honor of the nation, lost by the monarchy of Milan and Novara. We require her to arise from her sepulchre, not in the name of the past, but in the name of the new life of the future. We require that she should shine before us for awhile alone, a beacon of truth and progress to the expectant and uncertain populations of Italy. The material unity of Italy is nearly complete. All that we want is a symbol to represent that moral unity, which can only be realized by the Republic. What we now have is but the body without the soul. We await the soul from Rome; but Rome can only inspire the inert form with soul upon condition of preserving herself pure from the defilement by which it is now contaminated. Should Rome accept that, Rome too would fall; and with her—for I know not how long—the grand destiny of Italy in Europe.

Farewell. Now and forever yours,

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Type Founders' Convention.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan 10.

A Convention of the type founders of the country has been in session to-day at the Mansion House. Delegates from New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere were in attendance. The session was not public, but the *Express* states, this afternoon, that a reduction in the price of type was determined upon. The Convention adjourned this evening.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

PETITION.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of loyal citizens of Arkansas for the overthrow of the present State Government, and its reorganization by Congress. Also asking Congress to declare that ratification by twenty-six States is sufficient for a Constitutional Amendment. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PARKHURST'S PATENT.

Several remonstrances against the renewal of letters patent to STEPHEN R. PARKHURST, for improvements in woolen manufactures, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

SURVEYS IN IDAHO.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported back favorably the bill to provide for a Surveyor and Land-office for the Territory of Idaho.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. CATTELL said if he had been present yesterday he would have voted for the bill regulating the elective franchise in the Territories; also for the bill to fix the time for the meeting of Congress.

THE BILL TO ENFORCE THE AMENDMENT.

The House bill to enforce the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The House bill to provide a site for the New-York Post-office was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

RAILROADS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the legalty and expediency of a certain ordinance now pending in the City Council of Washington conceding the use of certain streets to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad until the year 1910. Adopted.

THE WRECK OF THE SCOTLAND.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause the removal of the wreck of the steamship *Scotland* from Sandy Hook. (The sum of $100,000 is appropriated for the purpose, and the work is to be done under contract to the lowest bidder, after sealed proposals are invited in the New-York and Philadelphia newspapers.) Adopted.

PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. CRAGIN called up the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment that the term of office of all pension agents shall expire when their successor shall be duly appointed. Disagreed to, yeas 6, nays 23.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, that all other agents or officers appointed by the President or by the head of any Department, whose salary or compensation, derived from fees or otherwise, exceeds one thousand dollars annually, shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of office of all such officers appointed since the 1st day of July shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act. Provided that this is not applicable to clerks of the Departments.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Pending the consideration of the above the morning hour expired, and the bill to regulate the tenure of office was called up.

The pending question was upon an amendment of Mr. HOWARD, requiring the person appointed under the second section of the act to give bond and take oath of office. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered as an amendment several additional sections, prescribing punishment for appointing to or accepting any office after the rejection by the Senate for said office.

If any person shall, contrary to the provision of this act, accept of any appointment to any office, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment for five years, or both. Every removal or appointment made, held or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, and the making or signing of commissions for such appointments, is declared a high misdemeanor and punished by fine of $10,000 or five years imprisonment, or both. It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the close of each session of Congress, a full list of all persons who shall have been nominated by the President and rejected by the Senate, and a like list of all officers nominated and not confirmed, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall furnish a copy of the list to each auditor and disbursing officer.

Mr. HOWARD contended that there should be some maximum punishment fixed by the statute, as, according to the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Court might fix a mere nominal punishment, or none at all.

The amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS was agreed to—Yeas 23, nays 8.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. LANE introduced a bill to amend the twenty-first section of the act entitled:

An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, &c., passed March 3, 1865, so that hereafter, when an action shall be pending in any Court of any of the States, whether commenced before or after the passage of this act, against any Federal or State officer, or any person acting as such, for or on account of having denied or questioned the franchise of any person described in such section.

The twenty-first section provides that all deserters from the military or naval service of the United States who shall fail to return to the service within sixty days after the proclamation of the President, referred to in the bill should forfeit the right of citizenship and be forever incapable of holding office under the United States; and also that all persons who may hereafter desert the military or naval service, or who, being enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with the intent to avoid any draft shall be liable to the same penalties, and the same shall be made to appear from inspection of the record of such action, or by the affidavit of any party to said action it shall be the right of such party and the duty of said State or federal court, on motion, to have such action certified from such court to the District Court of the United States for the district in which such action is so pending, which said Federal Court shall thereafter have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, and which action when so certified, shall be docketed and tried as other cases in said court.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MONTANA COURTS.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill providing for the organization, &c., of the Courts of the Territory of Montana—the legalizing of the third and fourth sessions of the Territorial Legislature, and the fixing of the salaries of the several executive, legislative and judicial officers of the said Territory. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

Mr. GRIMES introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of temporarily closing the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Virginia, and placing it for the protection of public property in charge of the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

RECESS.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned to-day, it be to meet on Monday next.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Consideration of the bill to regulate the tenure of office was resumed.

Mr. VAN WINKLE offered an amendment that all civil officers shall be appointed for four years, unless a different tenure is prescribed by the Constitution or by law, and in any case until a successor shall be duly appointed and qualified. Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out that part of the third section which provides that if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made to fill a vacancy, such office shall remain in abeyance until an appointment shall be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. HOWARD opposed this amendment in a brief speech.

Mr. HENDRICKS said his amendment was intended to cover cases in which vacancies occurred immediately before the adjournment, and when there was not time to send an appointment to the Senate. A foreign minister might die during the session of Congress, and the President might not hear of it until after the adjournment. Under the provision which he proposed to strike out, the position would have to remain vacant until the meeting of Congress.

Mr. HOWARD said that under the Constitution, a vacancy that the President could fill up must happen during the recess of the Senate. He repudiated entirely, he said, the doctrine under which the present Executive acted; that it made no difference at what time a vacancy occurred, such a doctrine led to the entire ignoring of the Senate as a part of the appointing power.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke against the construction given to the Constitution by Mr. HOWARD in this respect, and alluded to certain contingencies that might arise under which important offices might be left vacant.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the House Tariff Bill, which was ordered to be printed with 1,000 extra copies.

PRINTING.

On motion of Mr. ROLAND, 250 copies of the Bankrupt Bill were ordered to be printed.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. JOHNSON resumed the floor on the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Mr. EDMUNDS repudiated the charge made on the other side of the Chamber, that the pending bill had no other than a partisan object. He said there was no attempt to legislate for any party. It was nothing but an attempt to restore to the different departments of the Government their proper functions.

Pending the consideration of the bill and amendments, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate at 3:40 went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVY ORDNANCE.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, asked leave to offer a resolution appointing a Select Committee to inquire into the alleged deficiency of heavy rifled ordnance in the United States Navy.

Mr. COBB objected.

PACIFIC COAST MAILS.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, the Post-office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of having ocean mail service performed between San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria and Portland, Oregon, for the transmission of printed and other matter.

RELIEF OF COMMODORE PREBLE.

The House proceeded, as the regular order of business on Friday, to the call of Committees for reports of a private character.

Under the call, Mr. DELANO, from the Committee on Claims, reported back adversely the Senate bill for the relief of GEORGE H. PREBLE, a Commander in the Navy. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table.

The vote was reconsidered, and by unanimous consent the report was withdrawn in order that the matter might get a fair hearing hereafter.

RELIEF BILLS.

Bills of the following titles, also reported by Mr. DELANO, were passed:

For the relief of the sureties of JAMES T. POLLOCK.

For the relief of ERNEST F. KLEINSCHENIT, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

NORTH CAROLINA RECONSTRUCTION.

The morning hour having expired, at 1:15 o'clock, Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, reported from the Committee on Territories a substitute for the North Carolina Reconstruction Bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Postmaster-General, transmitting a report respecting the mail service performed by the ocean Brazilian steamers, which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

A memorial from the Legislature of Dacotah Territory, asking the establishment of a military road from Elk Point to Sioux Falls, in Dacotah Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

From the Secretary of War, respecting claims presented to the Quartermaster-General by citizens of Indiana, for horses seized by the United States authorities in July, 1863, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. BROOMALL in the chair.

BILLS PASSED.

After going through the calendar, the Committee at 2:20 P. M. rose and reported the bills which were passed, as follows:

For the relief of Hiram Paulding, United States Navy; for the relief of Timothy Leyden; for the relief of Johnson A. Dawson, of Mount Sterling, Ky.; for the relief of Edward Blanchard; for the relief of Henry Rudd, of Henry County, Iowa; for the relief of Norman Hall.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

Mr. RAYMOND, from the same Committee, reported a rule, placing the reporters of the Associated Press under the same rules and regulations as those of the *Globe*.

Mr. ROSS inquired whether that would require the reporters to take an oath.

The Speaker intimated that the reporters of the *Globe* did not take any oath in the House, though they might do so elsewhere. [Laughter.]

Mr. UPSON inquired whether that would entitle the Associated Press reporters to increased compensation, the same as those of the *Globe*.

The Speaker replied in the negative. The rule was adopted.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Legislative Appropriation Bill, Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, in the Chair.

The appropriation for the Agricultural Department being reached, the usual discussion sprung up on the merits and demerits of the head of the Agricultural Department. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Delano, Morrill, Bidwell, Bergen, Bromwell, Hill, Ingersoll, LeBlond, Schenck, Trowbridge, Ross, Wentworth and Lawrence, of Pennsylvania. The latter made an animated defence of the Commissioner.

Without coming to any conclusion, the Committee rose.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that tomorrow be set apart for debate.

Mr. KASSON represented the necessity of attending closely to business for the rest of the session, and Mr. WASHBURNE withdrew the suggestion.

DUTY ON DRESSED FUR SKINS.

Mr. RAYMOND presented a petition of a large number of persons engaged in the business of dressing fur skins in the State of New-York, praying for an increase of duty on fur skins, dressed or partly dressed, from abroad. Also a similar petition from dressers of fur skins in the State of Massachusetts; also a similar petition from the dressers of fur skins in Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Expected Arrival of Gen. Reynolds—Indian Depredations—Cortina Preparing to Attack Matamoras—Col. Sedgwick at Brownsville.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

None of the official dispatches received from Brownsville to-day at military headquarters confirm the intended-to-be striking points in the Press reports sent per steamer *Austin* from Brazos. The military commander at Brownsville does not report anything remarkable regarding CORTINA'S movements. There was no serious interruption of trade between Matamoras and all points in the northern and middle interior.

It was officially reported from Galveston that Gen. REYNOLDS was to leave there on the 7th for the Rio Grande. Col. GILLESPIE, of Gen. SHERIDAN'S Staff, was to-day ordered to proceed without delay to Galveston, to inspect the pontoon trains at that point.

The Indians are becoming very troublesome on the northwestern frontier. The cavalry have been ordered to Laredo, where their depredations are the most numerous, and their escapes into Mexico will be cut off.

MATAMORAS, Monday, Jan. 7, via NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

CORTINA arrived in front of Matamoras to-day. It is expected he will attack the city at once, and preparations for a vigorous defence are being made.

Matahula papers of the 27th and Monterey of the 2d make no mention of the occupation of San Luis.

The report of the occupation of Guadalajara and Aquos Calientos is confirmed. ROCHE'S forces, who were recently operating against Matamoras, arrived at Monterey on the 21st, and were enthusiastically received. ESCOBEDO was to leave to-day for Matahula.

The Liberal forces of Coahuila entered Matamoras on the 27th with 70 wagons and 18 pieces of artillery. They will proceed to the interior.

The necessary wagons and transportation for 10,000 men have been pressed into the service.

LATER.—Col. SEDGWICK is still at Brownsville. He justifies his recent course by orders and private letters.

Successes of the Liberals—The French Army Demoralized—Juarez at Durango.

BROWNSVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Gaudelapa, capital of the State of Jolisco, Acqua Caliantes, capital of the State of Acqua Caliantes, and San Luis Potosi, the capital of the State of San Luis Potosi, are all occupied by the Liberal forces; the two former by CAIBANAS' army, under Gen. PAVIA, and the latter by Gen. TREVINE, the Imperialists retreating toward the City of Mexico.

Gen. TREVINE entered San Luis Potosi on the 25th of December. MEJIA, the Imperial commander, is sick and disheartened, and his army completely demoralized. President JUAREZ arrived at Durango on Dec. 13, from Chihuahua.

Gen. ESCOBEDO, with the Army of the North, was *en route* to San Luis. CANALES was at Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas. CORTINA, with his own force and a brigade of Monterey troops, left Matameras yesterday in pursuit of him. CANALES has about 250 men.

The Liberals on the border are jubilant, and the adherents of MAXIMILIAN correspondingly melancholy.

Matamoras was quiet, and business was good. Gen. BENEAZOBAL has won the confidence and respect of all parties by the acceptable manner in which he discharges the duties of Governor and Military Commander of the State of Tamaulipas.

MARYLAND.

The Legislative Caucus.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Friday, Jan. 11.

The Joint Committee of Eastern and Western Shore members reported in caucus to-night a resolution to vote for Gov. SWANN as Senator, conditioned that the basis of representation in the next Convention should be the same as in 1864.

After some discussion a resolution passed to ballot on Monday night in caucus for SWANN, the election on joint ballot to be made on Tuesday. The caucus resulted in entire harmony.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Report of the Commissioners on Hours of Labor—Aid for the Greeks—Letter from Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, to Gov. Bullock—Suicide in the House of Correction.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

In the Legislature to-day the report of the Commissioners on the hours of labor was presented. Two of the Commissioners are of the opinion that no legislation is expedient or necessary on the subject.

The third Commissioner reports in favor of the enactment of ten hours as a legal standard for a day's labor in the business and contracts of factories and farms, and a similar enactment of eight hours as a legal standard in the business of contracts for mechanical labor.

It is announced that if Boston will raise $200,000 for the Greeks in Candia, Dr. S. G. HOWE will go without charge to Greece to see to its faithful distribution.

Gov. BULLOCK sent to the Legislature to-day a letter received by him from Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, which contained the following passage:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inclosing a copy of the resolutions of the State of Massachusetts, directing certain books to be provided and sent to this State, in response to my application to you.

This action of the Legislature of your State is gratefully appreciated by South Carolina, and is an augury that the ancient fraternal relations between these two original States of the Union are being restored.

Widely as we have differed in the principles of the Government in the past, let the ascerbities of those differences be buried, and the future only unfold a generous rivalry in advancing the interests and promoting the glory of a common country."

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

MARTIN KELLY, of Lynn, a boy about 15 years old, committed suicide last night by hanging himself in the Ipswich House of Correction.

In the Legislature to-day the House Judiciary Committee was directed to consider the expediency of abolishing the reading and writing qualification for voters.

Horse-Cars on Sunday—Excellent Management of the State Prison—Corporal Punishment in Schools—The Agricultural College at Amherst.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Providence, R. I., made an official visit to this city yesterday, for the purpose of examining the public institutions, in view of the change that is proposed in the care of the paupers of that city.

The directors of our largest horse railway are in consultation upon the expediency of withdrawing the Sunday cars.

The Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison having reported that the income of that institution will probably exceed the expenditures, it is suggested that a portion of the excess should be appropriated to the partial maintenance of the wives and children of the prisoners confined therein.

The State is thought to be getting behind the age in regard to corporal punishment in its public schools. The case of the girl whipping in Cambridge a few months ago gave the first impetus, and the Professors of Harvard College did the unprecedented thing of participating in a municipal caucus to oppose the nomination of a School Committee known to be in favor of corporal punishment. This subject is regularly discussed at the Social Science meetings by doctors, prominent officials and philanthropists, the majority of whom favor the abolition of corporal punishment.

At Amherst a contract has been made for the erection of a laboratory, dormitory, and sundry boarding houses, for the use of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The work is to begin immediately, and the buildings are to be ready for occupancy in September of the present year.

Mr. Peabody's Donation to the Historical Society—Resumption of Travel on the Railroads—James Stephens at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

GEORGE PEABODY'S donation of $20,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society is to constitute a fund for the publication of the proceedings and the preservation of the historical portraits in the possession of the Society.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Jan. 11.

EDWARD LYNCH, of Northboro, shot himself accidentally with a pistol yesterday, and it is feared will die in consequence.

The house of DAVID H. RAYMOND, at North Adams, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $6,000; insured for $4,500.

The western trains arrived and departed yesterday regularly, for the first time this week. The road is now clear of snow.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

It is reported that JAMES STEPHENS, the Fenian Chief Organizer, was in this city yesterday, attended by quite a number of persons who did not wish to lose sight of him. He finally vanished by the Worcester Railroad, having eluded the anxious party.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Wells' Letter to Mr. Trumbull—The New-Orleans Times Recommends a State Convention to Remodel the Constitution.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

Gov. WELLS' letter to Mr. TRUMBULL has created considerable stir in political circles. The ex-rebels are in exstacies because WELLS and SHERIDAN are at war, while Radicals claim WELLS has shown consistency throughout. To-day large deputations of Ex-Federal officers from Louisiana and Texas called to congratulate Gov. WELLS on his defence from SHERIDAN'S attack.

Gov. WELLS, in his message to the Legislature, which meets on the 28th, will favor the Constitutional Amendment, but still takes more Radical ground.

The *Times* editorially recommends the passage of a bill providing for the holding of a State Convention to remodel our State Constitution, and present to the people an instrument which, being adopted by them, will be, beyond cavil or doubt, the legitimate fundamental law.

Labor Prospects—Republican Executive Committee—Resolutions Adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

Advices respecting the attitude of the freedmen and planters, as to the future course of work, are favorable. The former are now generally contracting, where good crops were made last year, for shares, and where bad crops were made, for wages. In cases where planters desire to change terms they must bid high. Amicable feelings seem to prevail everywhere, especially where no troops are stationed.

The New-Orleans *Tribune* declares the charges against President JOHNSON contain no specifications of overt acts, and amount only to imputations of moral treason to his party, and can therefore form no basis for impeachment.

The Central Executive Committee of the Republican Party reorganized last night. Mr. CRANE (white) was elected President, Judge PLUPLANTIER (white) Vice-President, and Messrs. MANTIER, MULFORD and DUNN, (colored,) Secretaries and Treasurer.

The Committee adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The time is at hand when the Republican Party of Louisiana should express a choice for Provisional Governor in case that Congress so orders a Provisional Government in Louisiano, and assuming the fact that the Committee will at an early day so express their choice that will give satisfaction to the loyal Union people of Louisiana without distinction to race or color, be it

Resolved, That the Central Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Louisiana positively refuse to entertain the name of any gentleman who is not directly identified with the Republican Party of Louisiana, and whose identity be satisfactorily known; and in no case shall the name of any person be entertained who aided, while holding either Federal or local position, civil or appointed to office, rebels or rebel sympathisers, to the exclusion of loyal Union men. Be it

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed by the Chairman to propound to Gen. LEMEN, who will be a candidate for the position, the questions: 1. Did you ever, while holding office, Federal or local, appoint disloyal or ex-rebel to a position, to the exclusion of any Union man? 2. Will you, should the power be placed in your hands, pledge yourself to give colored men their share of appointment? 3. Are you in favor of universal suffrage for loyal men? 4. Are you in favor of disfranchising and excluding from office leading traitors? Be it

Resolved, That this Committee demand the answer of yes or no to the foregoing questions, and no other answer.

Letter from Gen. Beauregard.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

The following letter from Gen. BEAUREGARD was received yesterday. It will explain itself:

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867.

Wm. H. C. King, Esq., Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

In your letter this morning you publish an article from the New-York *Herald* containing some remarks relative to the speech I am reported to have made at Canton, Miss., to the Congressional excursionists lately in this City. The *Herald* is in error. I made no speech at Canton or elsewhere to those excursionists; but conversed with them freely, and openly told them the South had fought the North so desperately, because it was defending what it conceived to be its constitutional rights; that having appealed, however, to arbitration of arms, it yielded to decision—which was given against it; that I believed the people of the South were now willing to accept the Constitution as made by the war and understood by the Supreme Court of the United States. I said, also, in my opinion questions of secession and Slavery were forever settled; and so far as I was concerned, under no circumstances would I countenance any effort to revive them; that we must now direct our energies and our vitality to repairing the damages of war and restoring to our homes some of those comforts and that prosperity which they formerly enjoyed. In answer to the questions of some excursionists, if I thought the South would accept the Constitutional Amendments, I replied that, eschewing politics and attending strictly to private business and the duties of my position, I had little opportunity except through newspapers, to ascertain the public sentiment on the subject; but if they desired to know my individual opinion, I would say that the South would not and should not accept those Amendments, even if presented as a finality, for its interest and manhood forbade it; that we well know we are now at the merc of the North, but that the South would never do anything which its honor could not approve to protect its interest, and I believe would remain passive spectators of the struggle of powers going on at the North, relying on the sober second thought and sense of justice of both parties to protect us. I added, though, at the fall of the Confederacy, instead of going to a foreign country to swear allegiance to its Government, I preferred remaining in my own and swearing allegiance to what I conceive to be its new government.

In conversation with the excursionists I used the words consolidated government when speaking of the United States Government. I meant, of course, the common Federal National Government, operating under the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States. I remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wreck of an Hawaiian Bark—All on Board Taken Prisoners by the Indians and Made Slaves—Two Sailors Escape—The Nevada Legislature—Message of Gov. Blaisdell.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 11.

A telegram dated Victoria, Jan. 9, says the schooner *Gazelle*, from the Northwest Coast, arrived there Jan. 8, having on board two Hawaiian sailors from the bark *Maana Kea*, which vessel left Port Gamble, W. T., for the Sandwich Islands, Nov. 2, and was wrecked on the 25th of the same month, near Koskemo Sound. The second mate was lost overboard, and a seaman who was in the cabin was drowned.

The bark was thrown on her beam ends while off Cape Flattery, when the main and mizzen masts were cut away, and the vessel righted, but being water-logged she floated helplessly for fifteen days, the persons on board suffering dreadful privations. The vessel went ashore at Koskemo Sound, and broke up immediately. All on board landed from a raft and were made prisoners by the Indians, and reduced to a state of slavery. After forty days' captivity the two men succeeded in escaping to the Hudson Bay Company's Station at Fort Rupert, where passage was furnished them to Victoria.

Messengers have been dispatched to Koskemo demanding the release of the Captain, but no answer had been received up to the sailing of the schooner. Application has been made to Government for a steamer to proceed to Koskemo to rescue the wrecked seamen from the Indians.

The ship *Garibaldi*, for Liverpool with 37,000 sacks of wheat, and bark *Joachim Christian*, for Cork with flour and 8,000 sacks of wheat, cleared yesterday.

CARSON CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Gov. BLAISDELL sent in his first message to-day, accompanied by reports from various State officers. It shows the State debt to be $278,000; balance in the Treasury Jan. 1, $51,060; receipts for last fiscal year, $425,000; disbursements, $320,000; balance on hand about $156,000.

The Legislature is not fairly to work yet. A resolution was passed that a vote be taken for United States Senator on Tuesday next.

INDIANA.

The Republican Caucus—Oliver P. Morton Unanimously Nominated for United States Senator.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Union members of the Legislature met in the hall of the House in caucus to-night. Senator CAMBACK, of Decatur, in the chair. Judge HUGHES, of Bloomington, offered a resolution stating that OLIVER P. MORTON be declared the nominee of the Union Party for Senator, and that all members voting for the resolution be bound to his support. The ayes and noes were called, resulting, ayes, 86; noes, none. Not voting, Senators CRAVENS and KINLEY; Representatives BRANHAM and LITSON. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheering.

KANSAS.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified Unanimously—Excitement Over the Senatorial Question.

TOPEKA, Friday, Jan. 11.

The House joint resolution ratifying the United States Constitutional Amendment was concurred in by the Senate to-day unanimously, without discussion.

A large delegation of Leavenworth's best men are here in the interests of their Senatorial candidate, Ex-Gov. KEARNEY. The excitement shows no abatement. The opposing candidates are forming combinations to defeat the reëlection of POMEROY.

Sales of Senatorial pools commenced last night.

ILLINOIS.

The Stewart Divorce Case in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 11.

The suit of Mrs. HART L. STEWART for divorce from her husband, on the ground of alleged infidelity, since she drove him from her father's house, attracts extraordinary attention, on account of the very high social position of the young lady, whose father is one of the leading business men of the city.

The trial has been in progress for three days, under conduct of eminent attorneys. The testimony for the prosecution has been furnished chiefly by the most abandoned characters. It is of the most revolting character, and would be painfully interesting if one had any means of ascertaining its probable veracity.

CANADA.

Trade with the West Indies—The Fenian Prisoners—Two Young Ladies Drowned.

QUEBEC, C. E., Friday, Jan. 11.

During the past season five vessels arrived here from British West Indies and three from the Spanish West Indies, with cargoes of sugar, molasses and rum, valued at $100,000. Seventeen vessels, with cargoes of sawed timber, shingle, &c., valued at $70,000, cleared for the West Indies and South American ports.

KINGSTON, C. W., Friday, Jan. 11.

Three Fenian prisoners, convicted at Sweetsburg, have arrived here, and been lodged in the Provincial Penitentiary for a term of twenty years.

Two young ladies, named BRETHAN and HUFFMAN, were drowned yesterday near Bath.

The bodies of TOLAN and TAYLOR, drowned while skating, have been recovered.

Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11.

THE COURT OF APPEALS—CALENDAR FOR JAN. 12.—Nos. 64, 67, 68, 69, 69½, 69¼, 70, 71, 71½, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78.

SKATING.—The Carnival at OATMAN'S Pond will be repeated to-day (afternoon and evening) in grand style. There will be illuminations, music, &c.

GEORGIA.

The Necessity of a Definite Statement by Congress of the Terms Upon Which the Excluded States Can Be Re-Admitted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 7, 1866.

The great obstacle to reconstruction is the failure of those who represent the party in power to state definitely the terms on which alone the excluded States can be readmitted into the Union. The individual statements of Senators and Representatives however prominent, or of journals however influential, cannot assume to be authoritative, and cannot be so considered; and therefore, before the people can be held to a just responsibility for their action or their refusal to act, it is not unreasonable that they should ask to be told distinctly what they are required to do, and what will be the consequence if they fail to do what is required. When Mr. SUMNER and Mr. WADE differ diametrically as to the finality of the Constitutional Amendment; when one says it is a final settlement, and the other says that it is nothing of the kind, it is not astonishing that there is a very wide diversity of opinion on the subject among those who are asked to submit to the Amendment, which all regard as a punishment, which none would accept but as the means of averting severer inflictions, and which many seem disposed to reject no matter what the consequences may be.

It is a natural consequence of such a conflict as that which has been waged between the North and South, that each of the belligerent sections should find it difficult to make allowance for the excitement, prejudice and judgment of the other. What the victorious North may consider eminently just, magnanimous and lenient, the conquered South may regard as harsh, ungenerous and cruel. The North treats the rebellion as the most heinous of crimes, deserving the severest and most exemplary punishments, and the South looks at it as a "lost cause." The North thinks that not only should the South render an implicit, uncomplaining submission to the authority of the conqueror, but should manifest repentance for its sins, an affectionate gratitude for the leniency with which it has been treated, and a readiness to accept any and all terms which the triumphant section may offer. The South thinks that if it submits in good faith to the laws and authority of the conqueror, abandons its hopes, and bears true allegiance now and henceforth to the United States Government, it does all that can be expected. It is willing to profess and observe a perfect loyalty, but cannot parade a demonstrative loyalty. It accepts the decree, but cannot affect repentance for the litigation, or confess that it was an infamous crime. Each section regards the question from a widely different stand-point. Both are still panting and bleeding from the contest. Neither has had time to grow cool and judge impartially. The one victorious and powerful, but smarting from the bruises and inconveniences of the conflict, wishes to inflict some further punishment on the cause of its pain and discomfort, and before it allows its prostrate foe to get up and go at large, to make such arrangements as it thinks necessary to render a renewal of the struggle impossible. The other conquered, ruined and powerless, has cried, "Hold, enough," acknowledges final defeat, has promised not to renew it, but submit in future to the authority against which it fought, and asks to be let go without any confession of repentance, or any expression of gratitude to the conquerors.

The feelings of both are natural; but many things are natural which are not wise. It is, therefore, for cool, unimpassioned statesmanship to devise the means of reconciliation, which will secure permanent peace and restore friendship and good will between the contestants. The first step is to define positively the terms upon which the reconciliation shall be commenced, and by which the relation of conqueror and conquered, oppressor and oppressed, of power and powerlessness, shall cease, and both shall regard each other as free and equal members of one family. It is vain for the North to strive to coerce the South into looking at the war, its causes, its prosecution and its consequences through Union glasses; and it is equally vain for the South to expect that the North, forgiving and forgetting the past, shall make no use of the power which victory has conferred but to welcome back "the erring sisters." It is too soon for either to look for a total subsidence of the angry feelings, the heart-burnings and the pain which so bitter a contest naturally engendered; and the party which has the misery of defeat added to the other painful consequences of war is not naturally the slower of the two to inaugurate the era of good feeling.

It is greatly to be hoped that this Congress will define the indispensable conditions upon which it will permit the restoration of the Union. Whether its power be legally derived or usurped, as many pretend, it possesses the power and is resolved to exercise it, and we can never end the difficulty as long as we refuse to look at facts as they are, without contending for our own abstract opinions as to how they ought to be. It may be gratifying to some to discuss elaborately Mr. JEFFERSON's views, Mr. MADISON's opinions and Mr. HAMILTON's sentiments, and to show conclusively how the Constitution was framed to guard against the very evils which Mr. STEVENS and Mr. SUMNER are now trying to effect. But can they stop Mr. STEVENS and Mr. SUMNER, or convince them that JEFFERSON was wiser than they? Facts of the severest Gradgrind order are to be dealt with now, and the sooner they are grappled earnestly and boldly, the better for all concerned. The governmental disquisitions are as idle as the abuse, threats, denunciations and sneers, in which many indulge in discussing the question are pernicious, and in as bad taste as the use of oaths in conversation. All want a restoration of the Union, and a return of prosperity. The effort, however ingenious or convincing, to prove that all who participated in the rebellion are traitors, perjurers and infamous criminals, who deserve and ought to be branded as such, may gratify excited feeling, but it can never settle the question. On the contrary, all violence of language or action, even though it be sustained by power, will result disastrously to those who employ it as well as to those against whom it is used. The experience of a year and a-half has proven this. In June, 1865, the sections were more united than they are to-day. The restoration of the Union was far easier then than it is to-day, and every day that passes where conquerors scowl at conquered, hurling threats of punishment, invective and contumely, and conquered scowls back at conqueror, in resentment intensified by a consciousness of helplessness, but widens the breach and renders more difficult what all should desire to effect—peace.

Of all the countless propositions which have been made with a view to reconstruction, none have been so favorably received here as that for a National Convention of all the States, where all could be heard, and where the views, temper and disposition of both sections could be accurately judged. By the adoption of such a plan, the North would have the opportunity of learning from entirely reliable sources what are the true sentiments of the people of the excluded States, and not be compelled, as now, to form opinions on the often exaggerated tales which prejudice, malice or selfish design fabricate and circulate concerning those whom they designate generally by the noun of multitude—rebels. The South, too, would be able to ascertain Northern sentiment from other sources than the radical speeches in Congress and the columns of the *Independent;* and both would find that friendly conference on equal footing would dispel many errors, calm many apprehensions, and greatly facilitate a reunion under which the bonds of a common allegiance would be strengthened by the ties of a common brotherhood, of interest, hopes, aspirations and welfare become the citizens of a common country. The season reminds us all of the advent hymn of Him to whom we all owe allegiance, rebel and Union man, Republican, Democrat and Radical. "Glory to God in the highest, on Earth peace, good-will toward man," has been aptly designated "the Constitution of Christianity." When we recognize the force of its provisions, and recall the teachings of the Divine Founder, the hearts of the most obdurate are inclined to forgive those who trespass against us as we hope to be forgiven our trespasses and rebellion.

I have repeatedly asserted that they who are called the leaders of the rebellion, against whom the third section of the Amendment is specially directed, (though it includes thousands who were not and cannot be called leaders,) would almost unanimously consent to the proposed disability, and cheerfully agree to perpetual exclusion from office, if they could thereby get peace and freedom for their fellow-citizens. There can be no doubt that this is true. The more prominent and noted the leader, the more ready he is to efface himself for the good of others. There is not one in a thousand of them who has the least hope—nay, I will go further, the least wish—to return to what is called public life. Therefore the punishment, so far as they are concerned, could be easily borne. It is not they who oppose the Amendment. It is the people—the masses. They consider that to consent to the third section would be to acknowledge that Gen. LEE, Stonewall JACKSON and all the other prominent men who took part in the rebellion, were guilty of perjury and should be punished by exclusion from offices of trust or honor. That the Northern people from their standpoint should so consider and should so require is not considered unnatural, however unjust it may be deemed; but to require Southern people to participate in affixing the stigma, in order to secure immunity for themselves, this is the dishonor against which all revolt. Can this sentiment be justly denounced as contumacy or defiance? Do people who, conscious of helplessness and apprehensive of a terrible fate, elect to submit to anything rather than do what they honestly believe to be dishonorable, inspire distrust in their professions? Let any candid Northern man ask himself which of the two he would sooner trust and admit to social intimacy, the Southern man who in order to save himself agreed to declare ROBERT E. LEE, a perjurer, or the Southern man who was resolved to bear any punishment, however severe, rather than take any part in such a declaration. I have heard this point discussed scores of times, and I have heard men say, "If we could bring ourselves to dishonor those to whom we gave prominence, whom we chose as our leaders, and who are now marked for punishment, because they served us, in order to go free ourselves, then we could not blame the North for distrusting us, because we should be conscious of having given them abundant reason to do so."

Now this sentiment may be decried as impolitic, unwise and suicidal, and it may result as is threatened in severe calamity; but it is not dishonest, it is not insincere, it is not sordid—nay, is it not entitled to respect?

When the opposition to this portion of the Amendment is characterized as rebellion, defiance and refusal to submit to authority, great injustice, in my opinion, is done to both North and South. Beyond the idle vaporing of a few "high falutin" writers, where is any evidence of defiance to be found? On the contrary, look to the laws passed by the local Legislatures, and do they not afford proof positive of a determination, not only to submit, but to accept the altered condition in good faith and good humor? The curtailment of political power is a loss which all have to bear, but in which no sentiment is involved. To this there will be no difficulty in obtaining popular assent, although I cannot say that it is approved in itself. The people are willing to go great lengths and make great concessions for peace, where they are not asked to participate in punishing their friends. If they will accept ruin without a hope of averting it, without the remotest prospect of being able to resist whatever may befall them, they are not defiant, and though they may excite compassion for what may be considered their want of worldly wisdom, they ought not to provoke anger or resentment.

If Northern men could only see and judge the temper of the people, hear them talk, see them act, and know that their first and only wish is to be at peace with all, obeying the law, and minding their own business; if they could be convinced, as I am, that no sane man dreams of rebellion, defiance, or resistance of any kind; that Northern men and Unionists are as safe from molestation, or insult in Georgia as they are in Maine, and that the general disposition is to deal justly and liberally with the negroes, then the restoration of the Union would be an easy work, in which all hands and all hearts—conqueror and conquered—could unite with a certainty that it would endure forever. But as that is hardly within the range of possibility, let the North make known, in positive and unmistakable language, what conditions it imposes, and let the excluded States have the law promulgated before they are punished for disobedience.

We have had a heavy snow-storm for the last thirty-six hours. The snow is deep enough for sleighing, a phenomenon in this latitude.

QUONDAM.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

Revival Since the End of War—Business of the Past Year.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* publishes an interesting compilation of facts and statistics concerning the whale fishery. With the end of the rebellion, and of its incidental piracy, the fishery revived; and although but few new whalers have been built, many vessels have been purchased and refitted. The net increase of the whaling fleet last year was forty-two vessels. Only four have been lost at sea during the year, and but four condemned in part as unseaworthy. New-Bedford is still the great whaling port. Provincetown stands next in number of vessels. During the year Holmes' Hole, Wellfleet, Newburyport, Groton and New-York have become whaling ports, and from all except Holmes' Hole vessels have been sent to sea.

The whole number of whaling vessels of all kinds in 1866 was 311. Of these 281 sailed from ports in Massachusetts, 206 of which were from New-Bedford and neighboring towns. The whole number of vessels engaged in the fishery in 1865 was 270. At present there is but one steamer in the fishery. It comes from New-London, Conn. New-York is classed as a whaling port by virtue of having sent out a single bark.

Most of the voyages during the year have proved remunerative, and several have made large returns, while there are several uncompleted which will probably eclipse any previously known in the annals of the business. Ship *Commodore Morris* when last reported was eighteen months out, with 1,900 barrels sperm oil; and bark *Platina*, of Westport, when twenty-three and a half months out, had 1,830 barrels sperm oil, and 170 barrels whale oil. Ship *Onward*, of this port, only three and a half years out, has taken 6,650 barrels whale oil, and ship *Cornelius Howland*, three years out, has 150 barrels sperm, and 5,600 barrels whale oil. Ship *Josephine*, of this port, three and a half years out, has 4,900 barrels whale oil. Ship *Northern Light*, two years out, has 1,000 barrels sperm and 1,000 barrels whale oil. And many others are making very profitable voyages.

The Atlantic fleet the past year consisted of 150 vessels, 42 of which were from Provincetown. The catch by the fleet was 20,164 barrels sperm oil, 4,000 barrels of which were taken in the South Atlantic. During the coming year the Atlantic fleet will number about 145 vessels, besides the homeward-bound fleet from the Pacific.

The North Pacific whaling fleet numbered 106 vessels the past season, against 94 in 1865. The weather was generally good, and the season's fishing has been moderately successful. Only two of the fleet have been lost, one going ashore in a gale and the other being abandoned in consequence of a collision with another vessel. Eighty-five of the fleet had completed the season's cruise at our latest advices, with an average catch of 612 barrels of oil; 66 vessels in the Arctic averaging 607 barrels; 12 vessels in the Ochotsk averaging 630 barrels, and 7 vessels at Kodiak averaging 627 barrels. The latest reports from the other vessels average about 500 barrels. The season's catch is about 65,000 barrels, against 60,000 barrels in 1865.

The North Pacific fleet next season will be about one hundred and ten vessels, of which ninety-two will belong on this side, the rest being fitted at San Francisco and Honolulu. Only about fifteen of the fleet are to come home in 1867, and only ten arrived home from the North Pacific Ocean the past year.

The Hudson's Bay and Cumberland Inlet fisheries have been comparatively unproductive, though some few vessels have done well.

New-London merchants still continue to prosecute the Desolation and Hurd's Island fishery, keeping gangs of men there for the purpose.

The sperm whale fishery will be more vigorously prosecuted the coming year, as besides the Atlantic fleet, the number of vessels in the Indian Ocean will number twenty-one, against thirteen the past year, and in the Pacific, on the west coast of South America, Gallipagos Islands, &c., there will be twenty-three vessels, against seven the past year, and in the vicinity of New-Zealand six vessels against three.

During the year the exports to foreign countries have been 9,200 barrels sperm oil, 1,640 barrels whale oil and 525,950 pounds of whalebone, against 20,558 barrels sperm oil, 1,660 barrels whale oil, and 202,100 pounds of bone in 1865. To show how the exports have fallen off in the past few years, it will be only necessary to state that in 1851 there was exported 37,547 barrels sperm oil, 49,969 barrels whale oil and 1,145,013 pounds bone; in 1862 there were exported 27,976 barrels sperm oil, 68,583 barrels whale oil and 1,004,981 pounds of bone; in 1863 there were exported 18,366 barrels sperm oil, 11,297 barrels whale oil and 279,394 pounds bone; and in 1864 there were exported 45,000 barrels sperm oil, 12,000 barrels whale oil and 530,000 pounds of bone.

The home consumption during the year has been 20,667 barrels sperm oil, 70,969 barrels whale oil. In 1865 the home consumption was 32,664 barrels sperm oil and 64,992 barrels whale oil.

The stock on hand in importers' and speculators' hands at the close of the year is 12,700 barrels sperm oil, 21,000 barrels whale oil, but the stock of whalebone is not yet accurately ascertained.

CALIFORNIA.

Political Affairs—The United States Senatorship—The Appointment of Bigler—Accident to Mayor Coon—Pretty Waiter Girl Question—A Man Tarred and Feathered—Destitution and Suffering in Montana—Affairs in Lower California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1866.

Political affairs are exciting a great deal of interest just now in the Pacific States, especially in California. As the next Legislature elects a successor to Senator CONNESS, the great race will be for the United States Senatorship. At present Gov. LOW is thought to have the inside track, and his chances of election are supposed to be very good. As Governor, he is exceedingly popular with the people. He may not be a great statesman, but he is a sharp, clear-headed business man, and is probably well qualified to look after the interests of California in the Senate.

The Bigler-Avery case still continues to create some excitement among politicians. The appointment of an open-mouthed Secessionist, who at no time failed to express himself in favor of the rebellion, is looked upon as an insult to California, and it was hoped that something could be done to prevent his obtaining the office till the Senate could act upon his appointment. But the United States District-Attorney, anxious to save his own head, has been very zealous in the matter, and has been making it his business to put BIGLER in AVERY's shoes. The case came before the United States Court. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state that the plaintiff had been appointed Assessor, and as the books and papers belonged to the United States, they could not be replevined until it was proved that BIGLER was Assessor and AVERY a usurper. Judge HOFFMAN decided that the suit was properly brought, and that the United States were entitled to the books and papers. He overruled the defendant's demurrer, and ordered them to answer within six days and prepare for trial. The Senate will probably settle the matter by refusing to confirm the appointment.

Mayor COON sustained a bad fracture of the leg, between the knee and the ankle, yesterday afternoon. He was riding on horseback, and arriving in front of his residence, attempted to open the gate without dismounting. The noise attracted the attention of a dog kept upon the premises, and it rushed out and jumped at the horse's head, causing him to wheel suddenly. In doing so Mr. COON's leg was brought with such force against the frame of the gate, that the tibea bone of the right leg was broken. The Mayor was also thrown from his horse, and the foot upon the uninjured leg was caught in the stirrup-iron, and the frightened animal began to rear and plunge, when, fortunately for the Mayor, the leather strap broke and he was relieved from his dangerous position.

The most strenuous efforts are being made by the proprietors of the larger beer saloons to obtain a repeal of the ordinances compelling the girls who are employed in them to go home at 12, instead of 2 o'clock. They have met and organized themselves into a mutual protective association, and they have resolved to stand by their girls and give them protection from the hard mercies of the law, regardless of expense. These under-ground saloons are a great disgrace to the city, and if they were shut up entirely, the health and morality of San Francisco would be improved. Every year thousands of young men from the country are beguiled by these girls into these haunts of vice, and robbed of hundreds of dollars. Large petitions are pouring in upon the Supervisors, signed by the most respectable portion of the community, against the repeal of the ordinance. If the Board stand firm, the city will soon be rid of these pestilent holes, as the ordinance, if enforced, will starve out these beer slingers.

A short time ago a man named C. J. RICHARDS squatted upon some land held by J. RODEHOUSE, under school warrants, which was located in Pajaro, Monterey County, and succeeded in inducing others to do so. This of course brought on a conflict with Mrs. RODEHOUSE, who had no idea of allowing the rights of her husband to be thus ruthlessly invaded. They met, and although it is not stated whether the fair lady enforced her views by tongue, cowhide or fists, yet the meeting was said to be so decidedly unpleasant to Mr. RICHARDS that he caused her to be arrested on a charge of assault and battery. Pending the suit, a man enveloped in a cloak entered the Justice's office and by a wave of the hand extinguished the light. At the same time a number of men entered the office, and seizing Mr. RICHARDS, dragged him into the street, and stripping his clothes down his back, poured a bucket of tar over his head and shoulders and then covered him with feathers. He finally succeeded in making his escape. On the following Sunday a large party of men visited the ranch and drove off the squatters and removed their effects. A large number of arrests have been made, and the trial promises to prove an interesting one.

Mr. MCPHERSON, the Surveyor of Monterey County, has discovered some very rare specimens of fossil sun-fish, sea-urchins, star-fish and other beautiful petrifactions, procured by him while surveying Mt. Diabolo. He says that these fossils are in great abundance, and can be procured from the highest point of the range dividing Bear Creek from the Legante, about five miles from the San Jose stage-road crossing. The fossils are apparently crystallized, or imbedded in a lime cement, and are arranged in elegant patterns of rare beauty, like the meridian lines of an artificial globe. The whole mountain, for miles in extent, is one mass of conglomerate formed in fossils of marine animals and plants, showing that at some period the ocean had its banks or beds along and over this ridge, three thousand feet above its level.

Most deplorable accounts are reaching us from Montana Territory. Thousands of men are in a starving condition and are trying to get away. Men can only work there four months in the year, and the rest of the time is devoted to keeping themselves from freezing. Unlike this State, the small gulches yield no gold, and it is only in the large gulches that any gold can be found. This, of course, prevents a great many from obtaining mines, as was the case in the early days of California. It is only the few who are blessed with plenty of capital who can meet with any success there. It is the same old story from all who go away from California in search of fortunes. No place can equal California. California is bound to be the garden of the world.

The people of Lower California are beginning to congratulate themselves that days of peace and prosperity are about to return to them. Ever since DANA seized the *John L. Stephens*, the steamers have given her ports the cold shoulder, and the people have been without any communication whatever. The evacuation by the French of the ports on the Gulf have given the steamship lines fresh courage, and they are once more beginning to pay their respects to her ports. But as Peace once more spreads her banner over the land, business will take a new start, and the rich mines will once more attract the attention of miners. Splendid chances are here for men to invest their capital in the rich silver mines, which are far superior to any others on the coast.

ROD.

MILITARY LECTURES.—Gen. A. VON STEINWEHR has commenced the delivery of a course of lectures on Military Science and History, before the students of the Sheffield Scientific School. The lectures are given daily, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., in Sheffield Hall, and we are informed that gentlemen in the city, interested in military science, will be welcome to attend. Gen. VON STEINWEHR is an accomplished officer, educated in Germany, and during our recent rebellion he commanded a division in the national army, achieving a high reputation and winning promotion, until illness compelled his retirement from active service and his return to his former residence in Wallingford. He distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburgh and during GRANT's Chattanooga campaign.—*New-Haven Journal.*

Henry A. Wise on the Virginia Usury Law.

A member of the Virginia State Senate recently wrote to Ex-Gov. HENRY A. WISE, asking him if, in his opinion, the repeal or modification of the usury laws at the present time would not prove most disastrous, particularly to the agricultural interests of the State. In reply Mr. WISE refers him to his messages of 1857-8, in which he presented his views fully on this subject. He states the evils attending such a course at some length, and after expressing his opposition to any movement which would expose the people to the disastrous temptation of borrowing money at all, and especially at usurious rates, concludes as follows:

My humble advice is to make no experiments now; to leave each man to provide individually for himself as best he can, but by all means not to expose him and his only means (chiefly land) left to the shaver. It would be better for every land proprietor to settle one-half of his lands by good tenants free of rent for ten years, to cultivate the other half for him, at a rent of one-half. This would be better than borrowing money at any rate of per cent. per annum. Debt now is the worst disaster of our people. Do nothing to increase it, as you would have our people live and thrive and survive. Pardon the haste with which I subscribe myself anxiously a looker-on upon your legislation and your friend,

HENRY A. WISE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE CHECK SWINDLE.

HENRY HOOKER was arrested yesterday by Officer FINCH, of the Broadway Squad, on the complaint of ELISHA SELCHOW, of No. 52 Liberty-street, who, on the prisoner being brought before the Magistrate, stated that HOOKER had called upon him on Wednesday and asked the loan of $10, offering as security a check on the Eighth National Bank for $32 07, purporting to have been drawn by H. J. KENSINGTON. Believing the representations of HOOKER that the check was a genuine one, SELCHOW loaned the money and accepted the check. When he presented the check for redemption he was informed by the teller that no such name as H. J. KENSINGTON appeared on their books, so the check was worthless. When the prisoner was searched another false check for $37 50 on the same bank, signed E. K. WATSON, and made payable to HENRY M. HOOKER, was found concealed on his person. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

SINGULAR ASSAULT UPON A PHYSICIAN AT THE TAX OFFICE.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning two unknown men called at the office of Dr. WOHLFORTH, of No. 23 Frankfort-street, and desired his immediate attendance upon a patient who had been suddenly seized with illness at the Tax Office in the Park. The Doctor complied with the request, finding the patient prostrated by a fit, and he applied the usual remedies with success. As soon as the persons standing by learned that there was no further occasion for the physician, they commenced abusing him in the vilest manner, and on his demanding the reason, followed him, and without any provocation hurled paper-weights, inkstands and books at the defenceless gentleman, who was fain to beat a hasty retreat, being closely pursued by his unknown assailants to the street. Subsequently Dr. WOHLFORTH went to the Tax Office and demanded an explanation and the name of the principal assailant. He was received by the *attachés* of the office with derision and a prompt refusal of any information or explanation. Dr. WOHLFORTH next appeared before Justice DOWLING and recited the above facts, when the Magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of any of the assailants that might be pointed out by the complainant.

FORGERY.

FREDERICK BRINKMAN, a native of Germany, and 25 years of age, made his appearance at the American Exchange National Bank, on Tuesday, and presented a check for $500 to the paying teller, THEODORE W. PINCKNEY. The check purported to have been drawn by FRANCIS L. JOHNSON, of No. 30 West Twenty-sixth-street, who has an account at said bank. The teller was about to pay the amount named in the check when he discovered that it was a forgery. He caused BRINKMAN's detention until the arrival of Detectives MCDOUGALL and GILMER, who took charge of the accused. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate, when the officers stated that he had made several contradictory and inconsistent statements in relation to the charge preferred against him, in which he implicated two other persons. The search for these alleged confederates had occasioned the delay in bringing the accused to Court. They had failed to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of the persons implicated by BRINKMAN. Mr. PINCKNEY, the teller, and Mr. JOHNSON, whose name had been forged, made affidavits of the facts in the case, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial. He resides at No. 132 Rivington-street, is a barkeeper, and pleaded not guilty.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A young man named WILLIAM ELLIOTT, *alias* John Smith, was arraigned upon the charge of highway robbery, preferred against him by Mr. BERNARD CLARK, who alleges that the prisoner met him in the street on Thursday night, and after knocking him down stole his pocket-book, containing $29 in United States notes, with which he escaped. The accused denied his guilt, but was, nevertheless, committed for trial in default of the required bail.

STEALING COPPER.

A lad named DUDLEY BICKFORD was arrested, charged with stealing a quantity of copper, of the value of $12, from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company in this City, at an early hour yesterday morning. The prisoner was fully committed by Justice LEDWITH, in default of $300 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

BURGLARY.

BENJAMIN REINERS keeps a grocery-store at No. 146 Rivington-street, and resides at No. 119 Suffolk-street. Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the grocery man was awakened by loud rapping at the door of his dwelling, which he soon found was caused by a Police Officer, who told him to dress quickly and come with him. When they arrived at REINER's store, they discovered that it had been burglariously entered by forcing off the bar of the front window. Upon going into the place and after making diligent search, they found a man concealed behind some barrels in the rear part of the store, and in his pockets all the former contents of the money drawer. He gave his name as MORRIS LEONARD, and Justice SHANDLEY committed him for examination without bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

The only case of felony brought before this Court yesterday was one of alleged embezzlement, in which one HENRY CASIMIR GORMANISKI, a clerk formerly in the employ of Mr. GEO. SAMUEL, a dealer in paints and glass, at No. 663 Eighth-avenue, was charged with appropriating a sum of money belonging to his employer to his own use. The accused was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

A Course of Lectures by Prof. Agassiz.

The arrangements for this purpose are now completed, as shown by the following letter from Prof. AGASSIZ to the President of the Association for promoting Art and Science. To prevent the discomforts experienced at former lectures by the Professor, it is stated that no tickets will be sold beyond the number of seats in the great hall of the Cooper Institute.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 4, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I accept with pleasure your invitation to deliver a course of lectures in New-York, under the auspices of the New-York Association for the advancement of Science and Art. I shall hold myself ready to begin the course whenever it suits after the first Monday of February. It would be agreeable to me to deliver two lectures a week, but if you prefer I would as well deliver three. I leave this entirely to your choice, only remarking that I should like to be through as early in the month of Febuary as is convenient to you, as I have a course to deliver in the Scientific School in Cambridge, beginning with the 1st of March.

Assuming that you prefer lectures upon my recent investigations in Brazil, I would propose, as the first, "The Geological Constitution of the Valley of the Amazon;" second, "The Water Basin of the Amazon and its Banks;" third,* "The Forest Along the Amazon;" fourth, "The Fishes of the Amazon;" Fifth, "The Land Animals of South America;" sixth, "The Monkeys and Mankind."

If you would prefer other topics of a more general character, I can easily change the titles. I believe, however, that the closer I adhere to one and the same subject, the more instructive can I make my lectures; and I take it for granted that you want instructive and not amusing lectures, as I have no capacity for amusing people when lecturing.

Yours very truly,

L. AGASSIZ.

Dr. J. H. GRISCOM.

*The Committee of Arrangements have concluded to substitute for the above, No. 3, a lecture on "The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics," as that is a favorite subject with Prof. AGASSIZ.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED PICTURES.—The sale by Messrs. LEEDS & MINER, of the Gambart collection of pictures, for some time on exhibition at the Studio Building, Tenth-street, came off on Thursday evening. The leading pictures of the collection brought high prices, and the sales throughout fairly showed that the desire for good paintings and the willingness of buyers to pay the price for them, is no less than it was last year, when the frequency and successful results of the sales surprised most people. It must be highly satisfactory to all who are desirous that we should, in this country before many years, be able to boast of not merely two or three, but many private collections of value, to note how readily works of real merit are bought up, whether the works of foreign or American artists. Among the higher priced pictures sold of the Gambart collection may be named "The Critic of Messonier," $5,250; "Morning Prayer," by Baugniet, $1,440; "The Return from Foster-Mother," Plassan, $1,425; "The Reprimande," Ed. Frere, $1,309; "Dance in Rome," Alma Tadema, $1,300; "The Parting Look," Koller, $1,000; "Fishing Boats off Ostend," Achenbach, $901; "The Poor Widow's Removal," J. Israels, $890; "Hot and Cold," Ed. Frere, $950; "The Twins," Verboeckhoven, $930; "Gipsey Boy," Schreyer, $675; "The Poulterer," Van Schendel, $680; "Gil Blas and the Commedienne," Ruiperez, $650; "La Belle Jardiniere," Plassan, $560. "The King Candaules," by Gerome, was bid up to $4,350; but this being considerably below the figure expected, the painting was withdrawn. With the exception of a few cabinet pictures, sold at the opening of the sale, the remainder of the collection brought from $250 to $600 each; these prices in many instances being relatively as high as those obtained for the more imposing works above named. The sale realized the handsome sum of $37,500.

ST GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held at the Everett House, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President, EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, C. B.; Vice-Presidents, Henry DeB. Routh and John T. Walker; Treasurer, Robert Bage; Secretaries, Thos. M. Braine and Frank W. J. Hurst; Chaplains, Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.; Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., and Rev. E. W. Syle; Physicians, John C. Beales, M. D.; Henry Railton, M. D., and Henry K. Durant, M. D., for New-York, and Arnold Halleck, M. D., and Otto Rotton, M. D., for Brooklyn; Stewards, Thos. D. Middleton, John R. Griffith, John Hobbs, and Frank W. J. Hurst; Charitable Committee, Robert Waller, Thos. F. Frank, E. W. Canning and John R. Griffith, for New-York, and Edward Hill, Chas. Paulson and R. J. Cortis for Brooklyn; Committee of Accounts, Charles Clifton, Chas. B. Elliman and Arthur Kendall; Deputies to the Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies, Robert Waller and R. J. Cortis.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF MAINE.—A short time ago we gave a brief sketch of the life and labors of Rev. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., the present able and eloquent Assistant Minister at Trinity Chapel, in this City, who was just before unanimously elected by the Diocesan Council of Maine as successor of the lamented BURGESS. We now understand that it is generally anticipated that his consecration will be fixed for Friday morning of the 25th instant, the anniversary of the conversion of St. Paul, the greatest Missionary Bishop the world ever saw. The Doctor will go into a rough country, as impracticable as many of our smaller Western territories; and his City friends, who are almost numberless, are anxious to make his departure the occasion of some substantial token of their appreciation of his faithful and manifold labors.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF HOSPITAL OFFICIALS.—Capt. TODD, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, in his return to Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday morning made the following statement: "On Thursday night ANDREW ROBERTS, a colored waiter of the Metropolitan Hotel, was admitted to the Colored Home at the foot of East Sixty-fifth-street, suffering from a broken arm, he having met with a fall while at work at the hotel. ROBERTS was first taken to the New-York Hospital and Bellevue Hospital, but was refused admission at both institutions."

SALE AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE FINE-ART GALLERY.—On Monday evening, the collection of the paintings of ALEXANDER WUST, for some time on exhibition at this gallery, will be sold at auction by Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE. The gallery remains open to-day and on the day preceding the sale, for the pleasure of visitors. The medals obtained by Mr. WUST in Europe are exhibited with the paintings for which he obtained them.

PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY.—This time-honored association will celebrate its sixty-fourth anniversary on Monday evening, at the French Theatre. A good list of speakers is on the programme, and LANDER will do his share in giving enjoyment to the lovers of good music.

CHURCH UNION.—A joint communion service of the Evangelical Churches of this City is to be celebrated to-morrow, in Dr. RICE's Church, Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. All denominations of Christians are invited. This service will close the week of prayer.

ACCIDENTALLY WOUNDED.—HENRY VAN DAM, of No. 329 Water-street, while cleaning his revolver on Thursday night, accidentally discharged the weapon, the bullet passing through his left hand, causing a severe wound.

PERSONAL.—We are requested to state that HENRY DE MOTTE, arrested as stated in Thursday's TIMES in Hudson City, was not HENRY A. DE MOTTE, son of GEORGE DE MOTTE, deceased.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK NEWS IN BRIEF.—In the Supreme Court, Essex County, yesterday afternoon, was taken up the case of ELISHA M. SMITH, of Irvington, *vs.* The Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company. The plaintiff seeks to recover $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by the accident of the 8th of February last, when a train was precipitated through a bridge. Mr. SMITH was badly cut about the head and face, and his shoulder injured. The case was not concluded....The morocco manufacturers of Newark have resolved to proceed to Washington on Monday next, for the purpose of laying before Congress a memorial asking that body to remove the entire taxes on their raw stock, and also petitioning for an increased duty upon foreign importations....PETER DONOHUE was yesterday held for trial for threatening to shoot one WILLIAM COLLINS, who was a witness against him before the Grand Jury....The first public meeting of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association was held on Thursday evening. Addresses were made by several gentlemen, who set forth the objects and results of Associations of this character. Subscription books were opened, and over 600 shares were taken.

THE WEST HOBOKEN LITERARY INSTITUTE.—This institution gave its first social reunion at PIERE's New Hall, on Monday evening last, the room being crowded with an appreciative audience, consisting of the leading citizens and their charming wives and daughters. The occasion brought the community as a whole into more intimate relations than have heretofore existed, and, by request, will be ere long duplicated. Dr. CAMBELL occupied the chair. Rev. Mr. THORPE and Rev. Messrs. EGBERT, FITZGERALD and others made brief addresses, calculated to instruct and elevate, and were warmly received. The music was unusually fine, and several times encored. The volunteer performers were Mrs. C. C. BURR, not unknown as a cantatrice, Mr. KENTON, Mr. SYMS, and several young ladies of the Episcopal choir.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Mr. THOS. E. TILDEN, a well-known citizen of Jersey City, died, on Thursday evening at his residence in the Fifth Ward. His disease was erysipelas, and his illness of only five days' duration. Mr. TILDEN served two terms in the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, was Recorder of the City, and for the past three years has been acting in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. He was a native of Baltimore, 62 years of age. The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, and will be attended by the Mayor, Common Council and other city officials.

PIGEON-SHOOTING CHALLENGE BY THE CHAMPION.—JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, the champion pigeon-shooter, offers to shoot two matches with any gentleman in the United States. One at 50 double and the other at 100 single birds, 1¼ ounce of shot, 100 yards and 80 yards bounds, 18 and 21 yards rise, ground trap, for $1,000 a side each match. Or he will shoot against any five gentlemen similar matches for from $250 to $500 a side, each match, from any kind of trap.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867.

On motion of Hon. B. R. Curtis, Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vermont, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Ashton, A. W. Barry, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 85. *Ezra S. Stanley et al., Plaintiffs in Error,* vs. *Elizabeth J. Colt.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Evarts of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 86. *The United States, Appellants,* vs. *José Francisco Armejo et al.,* and No. 163. *A. P. Jackson et al., Intervenors, &c., Appellants,* vs. *José F. Armejo et al.*—These causes were submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed argument by Mr. Attorney-General Stanbery, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. Carlisle of counsel for the appellees.

No. 337. *The Merchants' Insurance Company, Plaintiffs,* vs. *James Ritchie.*—This case was argued by Mr. Attorney-General Stanbery of counsel for the plaintiff, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. Bartlett of counsel for the defendant.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Half Pilotage Statutes—Do They Create a Contract, and if so, is it a Maritime Contract?—Prohibition to a District Judge of California—Does an Order to Stay all Proceedings Restrain a Discontinuance?—Issuance of the Writ After Discontinuance.

The United States vs. Ogden Hoffman, District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of California.—The Court for the Northern District of California, of which the respondent is Judge, proceeded as a Court of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction upon a libel there filed upon a claim of one Reddish, administrator, against the steamship *Pacific*, to enforce a claim for half pilotage, under the act of the Legislature of the State of California, passed March 20, 1861, which provides that "all vessels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and the masters and owners thereof, shall be jointly and severally liable for pilotage fees, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction," and that "when a vessel is spoken, and the services of a pilot declined, one-half of the prescribed rates shall be paid."

The respondent in the case excepted to the bill on the ground that it did not set forth a case of which the Court, as a Court of Admiralty, had jurisdiction. The exception was overruled, and the cause proceeded; and although there were several cases of the same character pending against the same owners—the California Steam Navigation Company—none of them involved a sum sufficient to authorize an appeal, motion was therefore made before this Court for a writ of prohibition, commanding the District Judge to desist from further proceedings, and the success of the motion depends upon the determination of the question whether or not the California statute creates a contract, and if so, whether it is a maritime contract. If it shall be held that the statute creates a maritime contract, then it is of course conceded by the respondents in the libel that the writ will not issue.

But there is no contract created by the statute. It is not pretended that there was any assent on the part of the master or owners to any act on the part of the pilot by which this claim accrued to him. There was no obligation on the part of the master to accept of the pilot's services. The liability of the vessel rests solely upon the provisions of the statute and the acts of the pilot. A mere legal liability created by statute, may furnish the consideration or foundation of a contract, express or implied, but is not of itself a contract. (Bullard vs. Bell, Story, J., 1 Moss, 283.)

Still, even if there was a contract, it was not a maritime contract. It is not enough that such a contract relates to the sea, or to a ship, or even to a particular voyage. This does not necessarily make it a maritime contract in a sense which is the test of jurisdiction. Abundant instances of such contracts, which are not maritime, readily suggest themselves. Where there was a contract with a seaman in respect of a projected voyage, that he should have wages, or, at the option of the employer, not availing himself of the services of the seaman, the latter should be paid a certain sum. It was held that in this latter alternative of the contract, that it was not a maritime contract. (Bees R. 199, and authorities cited.) Although there have been several cases before this Court respecting the validity of pilotage laws, and other regulations of commerce by the statutes of the several States, still, in none of them has the question of the Federal jurisdiction in respect to such obligations been determined. It is now here for the first time distinctly presented. It is believed that no Court, either State or Federal, has determined that the obligation to pay half pilotage, imposed by a statute, is a maritime contract. It is obvious that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the Federal Courts cannot depend in any degree upon the will of the respective States.

An order staying all proceedings in the case in the District Court, and to show cause was granted at the last term of this Court, but after the service of the order, on motion of the libelants, (which was opposed by the respondents,) they were allowed to discontinue upon payment of costs. The District Judge taking the ground that such an order of discontinuance was not procedure, which had been restrained, but merely a withdrawal of all proceedings which had not been enjoined. Return to the rule was accordingly now made, setting forth the facts, and showing that the proctor for the owners accepted his costs, &c.

It is now submitted by the respondents in the libel that the return shows no sufficient cause why the writ of prohibition should not be granted, and that it should issue notwithstanding the return; and it is insisted that the order of discontinuance made by the District Judge after the service of the rule upon him was a violation of that rule, and is wholly impertinent to the return and mere surplusage. There are no authorities which furnish an instance of an inferior Court proceeding in any direction or to any degree in the suit before it, while the very question of its jurisdiction was pending upon a motion for a prohibition in a superior Court. Still less can any case be found of an inferior Court so proceeding in the face of an express mandate to stay all proceedings in the premises until further order. To allow the prohibition to be defeated by discontinuance would not only be against principle and precedent touching the writ, but would be injurious and vexatious to the party sueing here. If the Court has no jurisdiction in the premises, the prohibition in the present case would have disposed of all the others. But if the proceedings set up by the return be sanctioned, the same thing may be repeated in each of those cases; and in this manner onerous costs may be put upon the party sueing for, and as is assumed, entitled to the protection of this Court, while he is still left exposed to the assertion of the same unfounded jurisdiction. As in the analogous case of injunction, (Losh vs. Hague, Webs. Pat. cases, 200,) the complainant in this case is entitled to the judgment of the Court for his protection, notwithstanding the discontinuance. But by far greater reason should the prohibition issue in this case, as the question is one of jurisdiction in which the public is concerned when the writ will issue upon the suggestion of a stranger to correct a usurpation; whereas, in the absence of the writ, the records of the District Court can only show that the libelant there, for some undisclosed reason, thought proper to withdraw his suit, the Judge, by the record, still affirming his jurisdiction, as to which he intimates no doubt in his return. J. W. Carlisle for the motion.

Counterfeiters Convicted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

John Disbrow and Joseph Bradley were put on trial jointly charged with selling counterfeit 50 cent stamps. Before the case was commenced, Bradley determined to plead guilty, and when the case was opened to the Jury, his companion concluded to follow his example, and he also pleaded guilty.

Thomas Harrington and Gelomio Domicelli, indicted for similiar offences, also pleaded guilty.

Phillip Martin was put on trial charged with a similar offence. The evidence for the Government showed that on Nov. 7 a detective named Hancock told him that he knew a man who would buy some counterfeit stamps at $20 for $50; that a meeting was arranged for at No. 29 Coenties Slip, and the parties met there next day. The accused went out, and coming back said a man would bring in the stuff. Soon after an Italian came in and stepped up to Martin who soon after gave the witness a package of counterfeit stamps amounting to $50 and they then went out and were both arrested in Maiden Lane.

The testimony was in some respects corroborated by another detective named Redfield.

The accused offered no testimony and the jury found him guilty.

Important Decision of the Court of Appeals—Liability of Owners of Vessels for Supplies Ordered by Captains Thereof, when the Latter Run Vessels on Shares.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

William H. Kenzel vs. *Samuel C. Nelson et al., Owners of the Schooner Moonlight.*—This is a very important case in principle, as affecting the question of the liability of the owners of vessels for supplies got by their Captains, when the latter run on shares.

Kenzel, the plaintiff, was a grocer in Jersey City. One evening Capt. Rogers, the master of the schooner *Moonlight*, came to him and stated that his vessel was lying at Elizabethport, N. J., bound on a voyage to the West Indies, and he desired to purchase a bill of supplies for the round trip.

The master, in point of fact at that time and for some time previous, had been running the vessel on shares—*i. e.*, to collect her freights and to divide the same, one-half to the master and the other to the owners. Out of the master's half he paid the running expenses, such as victualling and manning the vessel. The owners, out of their half, paid the expense of keeping the vessel in repair. All port charges were to be divided between them. The plaintiff being aware that Rogers was master of the schooner, but ignorant of the fact that he was running her on shares, let the master have a bill of groceries and provisions for the above trip, and shipped them by steamboat to the schooner at Elizabethport.

In point of fact, at that time the owners of the vessel had an agent, Mr. Nelson, in New-York City, who did her business. The master, Rogers, took the supplies on board and made his trip out with the schooner, but the owners being dissatisfied with his management of the vessel, sent out after him and took the vessel away from him at Key West, there being on board a quantity of the stores purchased of the plaintiff not consumed, which was subsequently used in the vessel.

The owners disputed the bill, and suit was brought by Dennis McMahon, of counsel for the plaintiff, and defended by Charles Donohue, of counsel for the defendants.

On the trial before the Jury, Justice SUTHERLAND left it to the Jury to determine from the whole facts of the case, first, was the vessel sailed on shares; second, if so, and if the plaintiff knew it when he sold the supplies, or if he might have found it out by the exercise of due diligence, the defendants were not responsible; but if the plaintiff did not know it, and could not have found it out by the exercise of due diligence, the defendants were responsible, as the case then presented would be the ordinary one of a master of a vessel purchasing supplies for her. In such a case the owners thereof would be responsible. The Jury found in favor of the plaintiff. From this verdict Mr. Donohue, for the defendants, took an appeal to the General Term, and argued against the positions taken by the Judge in his charge, and also sought to reverse the judgment on various rulings of the Judge in admitting and excluding testimony.

Dennis McMahon was heard in reply. The General Term, after deliberation, affirmed the judgment below and held the owners liable. They took another appeal to the Court of Appeals, and the cause was there argued before a full bench of eight Judges, by Dennis McMahon, Esq., for the plaintiff and by George F. Betts, Esq., for the defendants. After advisement the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment on all the points and establishing the law in such cases. The following is the opinion:

By the Court—PECKHAM J.—A *prima facie* case of liability was shown against the defendants, by proofs of the sale and delivery of the supplies to Rogers as Captain of the vessel. The fact that he was Captain gave him authority to bind the owners in the purchase of supplies in the absence of any proof qualifying the relation of the parties. Saxton *vs.* Reed (Lalor's Supl. to H. & D., 323), and cases cited.

It appeared on the trial that the vessel was registered in the name of the owners with Rogers as Captain. These facts being shown, it rested with the defendants to establish a defence. The defence attempted was, that Rogers was not the agent of the owners, but ran the vessel himself as commander and owner *pro tempore*. I think the testimony failed to sustain the defence, at least it was not so clear that the defendants could call upon the Court to nonsuit the plaintiff on that ground. The defence insists that the mere fact that the vessel was run on shares was sufficient to discharge the owners from responsibility, as it would prove that the Captain was the owner *pro hac vice*, and not the parties who had hired the vessel to him. We cannot assent to that proposition. It cannot be sustained on principle or authority. The real question in all such cases is, who by the charter party has possession, command and navigation of the ship; a mere question of fact, 3 Kent Com., 138, 5th ed.

There is nothing in this testimony inconsistent with the right of the owners to direct how and with what the vessel should be freighted, or at what rate of compensation or value, or when she should sail, or inconsistent with their rights to entire control over her, the division of her earnings being a mere mode of compensating the Captain for his services as their agent. The owners took the vessel from the Captain at Key West before her voyage was completed and told him to leave her, they receiving the residue of the supplies bought of the plaintiff then remaining unused on the vessel. The Captain, so far as appears, claimed no right to remain, but left and never was again on board of her. There was no claim that the vessel had been chartered to the Captain for any particular time. On such facts it is impossible to say as matter of law that the Captain was the owner for the time and had possession and exclusive control of the ship. In the last cases in Massachusetts, relied on by the appellants, it is held that each case must depend upon its peculiar facts as to whether the owner or the Captain has possession, command and navigation of the ship.

In Webb *vs* Peirce (1 Curtis, 104 at 108) the Court say whether the owners are liable for supplies furnished to the Captains depends on the facts of the particular case, though the vessel has been taken on shares. It is a question of fact merely. Saxton *vs* Reed decides this case. There the vessel was run "on shares." The Court properly held then that the effect of the arrangement was to provide a mode by which the Master's compensation was to be determined.

It would not be profitable to criticise the numerous cases found in the reports of Massachusetts and other earlier States on this subject. Many are referred to in the cases already cited. (See Butler *vs.* Hockins, 5 Gray, 595.) They are all based on the same principle, viz., that the several owners are not liable when they have let the possession, command and navigation of the ship, not to one as agent, but for the time as owner, as much so as a tenant of a house is owner for his term. In such case the doctrine of agency has no application whatever. The hirer, then, in all contracts for supplies, acts for himself and upon his own responsibility and credit as much as the tenant of a dwelling in the purchase of supplies for his family. (See Macy *vs.* Macy, 36 N. Y., 231; Stedman *vs.* Feidlar, 20 N. Y., 437.)

When the hirer is the owner for the time of the vessel run on shares, the facts will show that "the master not only commands the vessel, and manages her trade and employment, but victuals and mans her, and the moiety of the gross freight is not retained by him simply as a compensation for his services, but the share paid to the owners is rather to be regarded as their charter money for the use of the vessel." (1 Curt. 112.)

While the hirer is the temporary owner, he, of course has more power over the vessel, her trade and employment than an ordinary Captain. The facts of this case so far as presented show simply an employment of the Captain to run the vessel, not a hiring of the vessel to him. If the owner had said to the Captain we will pay you $75 a month, or we will give you one-half of her gross earnings to sail her for us as Captain and you shall pay half of her disbursements and find all her supplies, the responsibility of the owners for supplies to third persons, ignorant of the arrangement would not have been changed.

The Captain in this case testified at the trial that he "did on board of this vessel and with regard to her business as Captaing generally do." He does not seem to have had or to have claimed any other authority or power in regard to her.

It would seem to be clear, therefore, that he never hired the vessel, either in the ordinary or in the legal sense of that phrase. He was simply an employee of the owners and they remain liable for supplies.

There is no other question calling for discussion in the case. The fact that these supplies were purchased at a port other than where the vessel lay, is not presented and should not be decided. It was not argued as a ground of non-suit, nor was the Court requested to charge thereon. The charge was excepted to except in gross and hence no part is presented for review.

The judgment is affirmed. Unanimously concurred in.

D. & T. W. Mahon, attorneys for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donahue, for defendants.

Two More of The Butler Suits before the Courts—$100,000 Claimed for False Imprisonment, and $75,000 for Conversion of Property.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 11.

Before Justice Barnard.

John H. Lester vs. *Benjamin F. Butler.*—The plaintiff, Lester, has brought two suits against the defendant—one to recover damages in the sum of $100,000 for false imprisonment, and the other to recover $75,000 damages for alleged conversion of his property. The actions were commenced in the Supreme Court of this State, and the defendant now seeks to remove them into the United States Circuit. The motion, in each case, is based on a petition of the defendant, which sets forth the same state of facts as that disclosed in the actions reported in our columns on Friday the 11th inst., to wit: that whatever damages the plaintiff has sustained by reason of the acts of the defendant, were sustained in consequence of orders of defendant while he was acting as Major-General of the United States Army, and under the orders of the President of the United States issued in time of war, and that in pursuance of an act of Congress, cases of this nature cannot be tried in a State Court, but must be adjudicated and finally determined in a Federal Court.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff. He said there were two suits brought by the plaintiff, Lester, against Gen. Butler. The substance of the complaint in each action, briefly stated, is, in the first, that Lester went to Richmond, Va., about the year 1860, where at the opening of the war he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of sewing-machines. After the rebellion had progressed awhile, he concluded he could not longer live in Richmond with his family. He went to Martinsburgh and there took the oath of allegiance which had been prescribed by the President. Thence he went on to Washington, and, as he alleges, obtained a pass from the Secretary of War to pass through the lines to Richmond, for the purpose of getting his family. When he arrived at Fortress Monroe, on his way to Richmond, the defendant, who was at that time in command of the place, seized him, took from him $10,000 in money, and after a "drum-head" trial, he was sentenced to imprisonment. The complainant then alleges that, although he had a pass to Richmond, he was sent to Fort Hatteras, on the coast of North Carolina, where, for one year and one month, he served as a prisoner on the public works, with a ball and chain attached to one of his feet. For this arrest and imprisonment he claims $100,000 damages of the defendant. The second suit is for the alleged seizure and conversion of money, goods, and other property by the defendant or by his order, and he seeks $75,000 damages for this. It is admitted that nearly all of the $10,000 in cash, taken from the plaintiff, was subsequently returned to him by order of defendant.

Mr. Hackett, in behalf of the defendant, contended that on the petition before the Court the motion to transfer the actions to the Federal Courts must be granted. The defendant asked nothing but what he was entitled to according to the law. Congress had by an act seen fit to make provision for just such cases. He said Gen. Butler had been grossly maligned, and many charges had been made against him which in truth and fact there never was and never had been any foundation for. Gen. Butler had done much to squelch the rebellion. When in New-Orleans and at Fortress Monroe he acted, as he always does, with great promptness and energy. Whatever he had done as a military officer, which was not according to the orders of his superiors, he was willing to be held accountable for. These were cases in which it was felt by him and by his counsel that the only way for him to have a fair and impartial trial before a Jury would be to have them transferred to the United States Circuit Court. No proper development of the facts could be made on petition and affidavits. The causes must be fully and fairly tried before a Court and Jury somewhere, and defendant insisted that it was his right to have the trials in a Federal Court. The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

An Interesting Question in Domestic Life—The Liability of a Husband Having two Wives for Goods Sold to one of Them.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Alker, Hearne and Gross.

J. & C. Johnson vs. *J. F. Allen.*—This was an appeal from a judgment on a verdict of a Jury finding in favor of the plaintiff for $227 28. The case was tried about eighteen months since, and was fully reported then, and created some sensation. The action was brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant to recover the value of a bill of silks purchased by the wife of the defendant. The defence set up was very singular, viz., that the lady in question was not in point of fact the wife of the defendant, but had been the wife of some other man, and had, while such prior marriage existed, contracted a marriage with the defendant, and the latter claimed that he was not the husband of the said lady, and she, though passing under his name, had no right to buy goods on his account.

The plaintiffs' counsel, Dennis McMahon, objected to all this evidence of the prior marriage as irrelevant because that, conceding that such female was lawfully married to a husband prior to her marriage with the defendant, yet nevertheless the latter having gone through the ceremony of matrimony with her and held her out to the world as his wife, would be compelled to go into a Court of Equity and by bill for divorce get his said marriage legally dissolved; and until it was so dissolved, the defendant would be liable on his character of husband to support her. This view Ex-Judge Cowles combatted, but Judge ALKER, who tried the cause, agreed with plaintiffs' counsel, and ruled out the testimony.

The case was now heard on appeal, and after deliberation by the three Judges, was affirmed, fully sustaining the points of law taken by the plaintiffs' counsel on the trial.

D. & T. McMahon for plaintiffs; Hon. E. P. Cowles for defendant.

Breach of Contract—Quasi Copartnerships.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Goldsmith vs. *Maenels.*—This was an appeal taken by the defendant from a judgment entered on a verdict of a Jury in favor of the plaintiff for $168 99. The case was a nice one, involving the question of damages on the breach of a contract for employment of the plaintiff under a *quasi* contract of partnership.

Dennis McMahon, Esq., argued the cause on appeal for the plaintiff, and Mr. Meyer for the defendant; and all the leading authorities on the question of damages in such cases were discussed by the counsel.

The Court, after deliberation, affirmed the judg-

ment, holding that the rule of damages adopted by the Judge on the trial was correct.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 11.

John W. Finnell vs. Marcus A. Finch; motion granted. Rose Black vs. P. J. McAleer; motion granted and receiver appointed. Matilda Krochuke vs. Philip Marquand et al.; motion granted. George B. Parker vs. Fred. C. Crowley; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Justice Monell.

Geo. W. Tooker vs. Geo. K. Rackett; order settled; papers in Clerk's office. Thomas M. North vs. Chas. T. Platt; motion granted. The Bank of North America vs. Russell Dart et al.; motion granted. George F. Archer vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.; motion granted without costs. Henry Eagle vs. John Rich; motion granted without costs. Chas. Goodyear et al. vs. Edwin A. Brooks et al; motion granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

William Lounsberry and Michael Kavanah, indicted for grand larceny of money, on the charge of having on the 6th of December stolen from Hester M. Browning, No. 283 West Twentieth-street, the sum of $295 65, were tried and acquitted.

PHILADELPHIA THIEVES.

Peter Clark and George Williams plead guilty to grand larceny of money. They went on board the canal-boat *Hercules*, lying at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, on the 20th of December, beat Henry Baker, the captain, in the cabin, and robbed him of $190. They were sent to State Prison for five years each.

A LADY OF PEDIGREE.

Ann Hackett plead guilty of grand larceny of money from the person, having on the 19th of December helped herself to the pocket-book containing $56 37, which she found lying loose in the pocket of Mrs. Margaret E. Halsey, of No. 6 Green-avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Hackett claims high judicial kin, and hopes to win her liberty by asserting it.

A WHOLESALE THIEF.

Julia Ruhan plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 29th of December she stole from Skidmore W. Johnson, of No. 130 Thompson-street, a large number and variety of articles, including some wearing apparel, of the value of $73 50. She was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

BREAKING INTO A BONDED WAREHOUSE.

John Devine plead guilty of burglary in the third degree, having broken into the bonded warehouse No. 56 Greenwich-street, by forcing an entrance through the rear cellar-window, and attempted to steal therefrom liquors to the value of $3,000. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

BOILING OFFAL.

Peter Turner, indicted for violating the provisions of Section 121 of the Code of the Metropolitan Board of Health, plead guilty. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th of September an officer found the offal boiling establishment owned by the accused in full operation. He was fined in the sum of $10.

REMANDED CASES.

Eliza Madden, for petit larceny, sentenced to the City Prison for two months.

Albert Gross, for attempt to commit grand larceny. Sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

Theodore Kohn, for false pretences. Sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 11, 1867.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107½	20	N. Y. Cen.	109⅞
8,000	do.	107⅝	100	do.....c	109¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107½	100	do.	109⅞
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107½	100	do.	110
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106	100	do.....s10	110
12,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		100	do.....b10	110⅛
	New issue	103⅞	200	do...2d call.s3	110
65,000	do.	103⅞	200	do.....c	110⅛
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	95	2020	Erie R.	62⅝
			200	do.	62⅞
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		1100	do.	62⅝
	First Ser.	104	100	do.....s30	62⅛
5,000	do.....2d Ser.	103⅞	500	do.....2d call	62⅞
16,000	do.....3d Ser.	104	200	Erie R. Pr.	75
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan.....C.	103½	100	Hud. R. R.	131½
			400	do.....s60	131
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	99½	112	N.Y. & N. H.	115
21,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	99½	1600	Reading R.	104½
28,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	65	200	do.	104⅜
7,000	do.	64⅞	500	do.	104¾
60,000	do.....b60	66	300	Mich. Cen.	107
15,000	do.....c	64¾	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅛
5,000	Ohio 6s, '81	99½	300	do.	79½
2,000	N. Car. 6s	73½	400	do.....c	79¼
5,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	54½	15	Panama R.	260
5,000	N. Car. 6s, N.	54½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	118¼
1,000	do.	54	1500	do.	118
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	94½	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	9[illegible]
4,000	do.....2d call	93	200	do.....b10	90
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	27	700	do.....b10	90¼
45,000	do.....2d call	27	200	do.....b3	90⅛
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	91	500	Chic. & N. W.	41
10,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	92	2000	do.	40⅞
12,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	97	100	do.....b3	40⅝
10,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	91½	400	do.	40⅝
10	Shoe & L. Bank	110	900	do.....c	40½
100	Fourth N. Bk.	105¼	100	do.....b30	41
31	do.	105	100	do...2d call.c	41
300	Canton Co.	45	200	do.....s3	41
200	do.	45⅛	13	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	79⅜
40	Del. & Hud. C.	154	300	do.	80¼
11	Manhattan Gas	145	300	do.	80⅛
850	West. U. Tel.	45⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	123¼
200	Quick. Min. Co.	42¾	200	do.....s3	123
100	Mariposa Pr.	30½	100	do.	122½
58	Adams Ex. Co	66½	200	do.	122⅝
8	Am. Ex. Co	72	100	Chic. & R. I.....c	101⅝
100	South Am. Nav. & Marine R.....b30	118	700	do.....c	101¾
			200	do.....b3	101⅞
100	At. M. S. Co.	106	300	do.....c	101⅞
100	Cumb. Coal. Pr.....c	93	100	do.....b3	102
600	Union Nav.	103½	100	do...2d call.c	102
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	168	100	do.	102¼
100	do.....b30	170	200	P., F. W. & C.	102
100	do.	168½	100	do.	102⅛
10	do.....b30	171	250	do.	102¼
100	Mar. & C. 1st P.....b60	35	500	do.	102⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	60¼	20	Chi. & Mil. R.	80

FIRST BOARD—CONTINUED.

2,000	Chi. & Alt. In. Bs	90	200	P., F. W. & C.	102½
100	Clev. & Pitts	90½	300	Chic. & N. W.	41¼
300	Reading R.	104⅞	100	do.....b30	41⅛
400	do.	105	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr	60½
200	Ill. Cen. R.	118⅝	200	do.	60⅜
300	do.....b30	118¼			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

28,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅞	66	Pac. Mail S. Co	168
40,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	106⅞	300	N. Y. Central	110⅛
3,000	do...Indorsed	105½	600	do.....s30	110⅛
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105⅛	500	Erie Railroad	64
8,000	U.S.5s,10-40s, C.	99¾	500	do.	63⅞
2,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		4200	do.	64
	Sec. Ser.	104½	25	do.	64½
26,000	do.	104⅜	50	Erie R. Pr.	76
1,500	do.....3d Ser.	104¼	200	Hud. Riv. R.....s60	13[illegible]
2,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	65¾	1000	Reading R.	105¼
3,000	do.	65½	400	Mich. Cen. R	106⅝
10,000	do.....b60	66	700	M. S. & N. I.	80¼
5,000	do.	65⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts R.	90¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	93	700	do.....s10	91
4,000	N.Car.St.6s...x-c	54½	1000	do.	91
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	27½	100	do.....b10	91
6,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95½	500	Chi. & N. W	41¾
100	Canton Co.	45¾	2000	do.	41⅝
200	do.	46	300	Chi. & N.W.P.	81⅛
200	Cum. Coal. Pr.	93	300	Chic. & R. I.	102⅝
500	West. U. Te.	46½	100	do.	102⅝
500	Quicksilver	43	300	P., F.W. & C.	102⅝
300	At. M. S. S. Co.	108	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	61

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Cum. Coal.....b3	92½	1400	M. S. & N. I.	79⅞
100	West. U. Tel.....b3	46	200	do.....c	79¼
100	do.	45¾	2000	do.....b3	79½
200	do.	45⅞	500	do.....c	79⅜
100	do.	46	200	do.....b5	79⅛
300	Canton Co.....b3	46	500	Ill. Central R.	118
100	N. Y. Cen.	109¾	100	do.....c	118¼
200	do.....e	109½	100	P., Ft. W. & C...x-d	102
400	do.....c	109¾	100	do.	102¼
100	do.....b3	109⅞	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	101⅜
200	do.	109⅞	200	do.....c	101⅝
1100	Erie R.....s3	62⅝	400	do.....b3	101½
400	do.....c	62¼	600	do.	101⅝
400	do.....c	62¼	300	do.	101¾
2000	do.	62⅛	800	Chi. & N. W.....c	40
800	do.	62½	400	do.	40¼
1300	do.	62⅝	300	do.	40⅜
2000	do.....b3	62½	1200	do.	40⅜
400	Reading R	104¼	800	do.....c	40⅜
1200	do.	104½	1500	do.	40⅜
600	do.....b3	104½	800	do.	40½
200	do.....b30	104⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. P.....s3	79⅜
1200	do.	104½	600	do.....c	80
500	do.....b3	104⅝	1200	do.	80
400	do.....b5	104⅝	200	do.	79⅞
300	Clev. & Tol.	124			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Butler Coal.....b30	20	200	M. S. & N. I.....b8	80¼
300	do.....b3	20	200	do.....s3	80
200	Quick. Min. Co.	43	500	do.	80⅛
300	Mar. Min Co.	13	100	do.....b5	80⅜
300	Union Nav. Co.	103¼	800	do.	80¼
300	West. U. Tel.	46	400	Cleve. & Pitts	90⅞
100	do.	46⅛	200	do.	90⅞
100	do.	46⅛	400	do.	90⅞
100	do.	46⅛	1800	do.	91
600	N. Y. Cen	110¼	400	do.....b3	90⅞
100	do.....s3	110⅛	600	Cleve. & Tol	123⅞
100	do.....b10	110⅝	400	Ch., R. I. & P.	102⅜
100	do.....c	110¼	800	do.	102⅜
200	do.....s3	110¼	400	do.....s3	102⅜
300	do.....b3	110⅝	100	do.....s10	102⅜
200	do.	110⅛	800	Chic. & N. W.	41⅛
1200	Erie R.....s3	63⅛	1000	do.	41⅞
2500	do.	63⅛	200	do.....b10	41⅛
1800	do.	63⅛	400	do.....b3	41⅜
1400	do.....s10	63⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	80⅛
1200	do.....s3	63⅛	200	do.....s10	80⅛
200	do.....b5	63⅛	400	do.	80⅛
500	do.....b3	63⅛	300	do.....b3	80⅜
500	Reading R.	105⅛	200	P., F. W. & C.....x-d	102⅛
400	do.	105⅛	400	Maryland An. Coal	8¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.	119	200	do.	8⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000	O. & M. C.....b3	27½	500	Reading R.....s3	104¼
100	West. U. Tel.....b3	46⅛	400	do.	105⅛
200	do.	46⅛	100	do.....b3	105⅛
100	do.	46⅝	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	43⅞
1300	N. Y. Cen	110⅛	100	do.	43⅛
100	do.....b10	110⅜	800	Clev. & Pitts	91
100	do.....b3	110⅜	500	do.	91
400	do.....s3	110⅝	200	do.....s3	91
100	do.....b3	110⅝	100	do.....b5	91⅛
800	Erie Railroad.....b8	64⅞	200	do.....b3	91⅛
100	do.	64	200	Chi., R. I. & P.....b3	102⅜
1200	do.	64⅛	800	do.	102⅜
1800	do.	64⅛	300	do.....s15	102⅜
1300	do.	64⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	42
500	do.....s3	64⅛	800	do.	42⅜
200	do.....b5	64⅛	300	do.....b3	42¼
1600	do.....s60	63⅝	900	do.	42½
2200	do.	64⅛	300	do.	42⅝
200	do.....b10	64⅛	1200	do.....b5	42⅛
1200	do.	64⅛	800	do.	42⅛
800	do.....b3	64⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	81⅝
500	do.....b4	64⅛	200	do.	81⅞
1000	do.	64⅛	300	do.....b10	82
800	do.	64⅛	100	do.	81⅞
2800	do.	64⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C.....x-d	103⅞
1200	do.....s3	64⅛	200	Maryland An. Coal	8⅛
400	M. So. & N. I.	80⅛			

FRIDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of December have just been rendered. We here present them, in connection with an official summary of the movement of the calendar year 1866.

The Import entries for December, 1866, at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Dec. 1866.	Dec. 1865.
Dutiable goods, direct	$6,447,064	$14,509,606
Dutiable bonded	10,105,038	10,566,502
Free goods	947,999	915,937
Total December entries	$17,500,081	$25,921,045

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $352,093, as against $127,054 same month in 1865. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $4,564,836, or $5,540,182 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $13,959,999, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $5,707,548, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 41 ℘ cent. The amount marketed in December, 1865, was $18,047,205, and the Customs, $8,348,750.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the calendar years 1866 and 1865 were as follows:

	1866. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1865. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Total entries	$297,025,758	$221,619,138
Total marketed	277,043,056	218,402,354
Customs paid	128,079,761	101,772,306
Average Tariff	46¼ ℘ cent.	46⅝ ℘ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie, during the calendar year 1866, $9,578,029, against $1,999,227 for the same period in 1865.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in 1866 and 1865 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1866.	1865.
January	$27,219,808	$11,711,178
February	26,560,301	11,472,456
March	24,224,030	13,092,088
April	23,269,391	14,969,609
May	23,973,558	17,088,145
June	20,552,484	15,342,455
July	24,288,194	16,075,662
August	26,992,610	26,401,412
September	25,159,165	25,586,666
October	24,075,989	21,852,068
November	17,748,787	22,064,410
December	13,959,999	18,047,205
Total for year	$277,043,056	$218,402,354

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of the year, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January, 1866	$12,437,474	July	11,507,186
February	12,008,273	August	12,349,761
March	11,173,154	September	12,248,144
April	10,950,896	October	11,062,048
May	11,418,497	November	7,716,883
June	$9,559,898	December	5,707,548
Total New-York duties collected			$128,079,761
Miscellaneous Out-port Customs			2,132,332
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$130,212,093

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of December, were:

	Dec., 1866.	Dec., 1865.
Domestic produce	$16,817,615	$22,562,834
Foreign reexported	595,922	262,711
Gold and silver	3,297,270	2,752,161
Total Dec. clearances	$20,710,807	$25,577,706

The Exports of all descriptions for the calendar year were:

	1866. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1865. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Domestic produce	$186,057,969	$174,247,454
Foreign reexported	5,673,585	4,379,145
Specie	62,553,700	30,003,683
Total for year	$254,383,254	$208,630,282

There was a strong reaction in the Money and Stock markets to-day. The former was partially freed from the combinations entered into on Thursday night, and attempted to be made destructive of confidence yesterday. The Banks have generally reprobated the means and machinery resorted to, and the few private Money lenders who entered into and who received the wages of tying up their cash balances, are probably, after the expression of public opinion to-day, heartily ashamed of their part in the game. The Brokers had little or no difficulty in making up their Bank accounts at seven ℘ cent. The demand upon the market for Currency to go South for the purchase of Exchange drawn against Cotton continues, but in other respects the supply of Money is comparatively easy, and the mercantile demand unusually light, notwithstanding the reported dullness of trade and slow collections from the West.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, referring to the exceptionable machinery of yesterday to tighten the Money market, says that "the transactions are denounced loudly in banking circles, and the parties to the operation appear likely to lose more in reputation than they may gain by their trick." We may add that a portion of this trickery was exposed through the Clearing-house this morning. One of the most liberal of our large Banks was unexpectedly a creditor to the amount of about two and a half millions. The checks drawn yesterday to this amount upon the Bank and certified as "good" for the convenience of being deposited in the other Banks, were *not* so deposited; but representing so much lawful money they were withheld from employment in the market. In some instances they were pledged with private money lenders as security for *their* checks upon some other Bank, also to be withheld from use.

We will illustrate the process: The combination to create a Money panic or pressure for a day or two for effect in the Gold Room or on the Stock Exchange, start out early on Thursday morning to forestall the cash balances of the street usually employed on call among the Brokers. They go to Messrs. A. B. & Co., who are private bankers, and they lend them say half a million of dollars, for which they draw their check on the National Bank of the State of New-York. The Bank certifies this check as "good," and it is registered as part of the Bank's liabilities to be met at the Clearing-house on Friday morning. The purpose of certification is one of convenience as between the Banks, not to create a negotiable obligation. The presumption is that the checks will be sent home for settlement the next morning through the Clearing-house—having been already provided for by and registered against the dealers who had drawn them. But yesterday, we will say, that the check of Messrs. A. B. & Co., instead of being deposited for collection or as cash, was used a second time with some other private Banking firm to raise and withdraw from the market another $500,000, and their check is certified and registered, say at the Bank of America, but withheld from employment. Another example—Messrs. C. D. & Co. are wealthy English Importers in Park-place or Murray-street. They are paid "a consideration" to call in a million and a half of dollars, which the combination find out they have in use among the Brokers, and to withhold the whole sum for a few days at the refusal of the combination. The checks are sent in to them for the Money, duly certified, and if used by Messrs. C. D. & Co. at all, are sent, say into the Tenth National Bank, in their immediate neighborhood, at 3 o'clock, too late to be loaned out by the Bank, which on Friday morning finds itself a creditor at the Clearing-house for a million of dollars or more.

This species of trickery was resorted to in the present instance in place of withdrawing and borrowing altogether on Greenbacks, as in December. The latter being lawful Money, the transactions of borrowing Money upon Money was found to be usurious. Practically, Certified Checks drawn upon the Banks are also lawful Money or Greenbacks, but the Checks being made payable to order are used for this extraordinary and exceptional occasion, as a negotiable note, but bearing only a two-cent check stamp, whereas to make the instrument a valid security as a note for Money had and received, the stamps should have been made to correspond with the sum borrowed and lent upon it. But aside from the violation of the Revenue Law, and the vitiation of the security, a practice of this sort once indulged would subject the Banks to frauds and their clerks or tellers to temptations of the wildest nature. The present guards thrown around the convenience of certification through the *daily* exchanges at the Clearing-house would be practically removed.

To-day we understand most of these Checks were deposited for collection; partly because the combination failed, in a large measure, of their purpose, and partly because the exposure of the trick excited remark, and some concern, no doubt, on the score of security.

The Exchanges on London for the steamers to-morrow were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. firmer, and Gold Room was also higher than on Friday [illegible] 1 ℘ cent. The sales of Bills on London, standard names, we quote 109⅝ ℘ cent. The sales of Gold opened at 132⅝, and advanced on a considerable business through the day to 134 ℘ cent., the bulk of transactions being 133@133¼ ℘ cent.

The Public Funds recovered from the depression of yesterday, and were in large demand at the close, the quotations being ¼@1 ℘ cent. higher than the lowest sales of Thursday.

The Railway market was very much excited. Following up the programme of yesterday, the bearish sellers opened the sales of the morning in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, with an increased pressure upon Erie (down to 61¾ ℘ cent.) and Northwest, and some other of the Western Roads. At the first regular Board the upward reaction began to be felt on nearly all descriptions, followed in the afternoon by a further advance of 1@2 ℘ cent., the market closing at 5 P. M. about as follows, as compared with Thursday night. The Miscellaneous Shares participated in the improved bidding, but there was no important business done.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99¼	99⅝	Northwest	40⅜	42⅛
U. S. 5-20s	106⅞	107⅛	N. West Pref	80⅛	81¾
U. S. 7-30s	103⅞	104⅛	Rock Island	101⅛	102⅛
N. Y. Central	109⅞	110⅛	Fort Wayne	101⅜	102⅛
Erie	62⅛	64⅛	Cumb'land Coal	95¼	92½
Hudson	130	130	Quicksilver	43½	43
Reading	104¼	105¼	W. U. Telegraph	45⅝	46⅛
Mich. Southern	79⅛	80⅜	Mariposa Pref	30⅝	31
Illinois Central	118¾	119	Ohio Certificates	28⅜	27⅛
Pittsburgh	89¼	91	American Gold	133	134
Tennessee 6s	66	65⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Pacific	165
Manhattan	135	Hanover	107
Tradesmen's	138	Continental	100
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	110½
Commerce	112	Fourth National	105¼
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Oriental Bank	130
Ocean	103½		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Lack. & West'n Bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	109	Del. L. & W. 1st M	100½
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100½	Del. L. & W. 2d M	100½
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101	Tol. & W. 2d M	76
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	100	Gal. & Chic., Ext	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort	103¼
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	102	N. J. Central 2d M	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	100
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	94
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	84
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95½	Chic. & Alton. S. F	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105½	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chi. & Alton Inc	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	82½
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	83	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	60
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	95		

We learn that the Board of Directors of the "National Bank of Commerce in New-York," at its meeting to-day voted, in consequence of the late decision of the Supreme Court, to pay the taxes for the year 1866, imposed by the City authorities on its shareholders.

The receipts on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the month of December, 1866, reached $368,581, against $475,723 in the same month of 1865, showing a decrease of $107,142. The receipts from the 1st January to the 31st December have amounted to $5,548,359, against $5,476,276 in the previous year, exhibiting an increase of $72,683.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,293,367 10, of which $295,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $277,000; Payments, $2,141,951 01; Balance, $100,884,367 10.

The Tenth National Bank gives notice to stockholders that the Bank pays State tax.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $4,034,963. The following is the summary of the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	397	$309,684	2,241	$1,036,958	294	$139,026
Man. of Cotton	1,409	475,675	1,726	[illegible]	204	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	789	283,727	304	289,126	41	51,433
Man. of Flax	935	298,665	1,748	358,127	464	151,132
Miscellaneous	1,737	190,253	2,891	141,562	1,099	31,182
Total	4,967	$553,001	8,913	$2,481,963	2,102	441,383
		2,481,963				1,553,001
Total entered		$4,034,963	Total marketed			$1,994,384

At the annual meeting of the Trustees, Mr. HARRISON HALL was elected President of the Atlantic Savings Bank for the ensuing year.

At the annual election for Directors of the First National Bank of this City the old Board was reelected, and at the meeting of Directors, S. C. THOMPSON was reelected President, GEO. F. BAKER Cashier, and E. SCOFIELD Assistant Cashier for the ensuing year. The following is an abstract of Quarterly Report of First National Bank of New-York for January, 1867:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$1,693,686 68
United States Bonds	1,556,950 00
Specie and Legal tenders	1,411,836 45
National Currency and uncollected checks	750,242 28
Furniture and fixtures	9,000 00
Total	$5,421,715 41
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus profits	326,028 94
Circulation	448,515 00
Deposits	4,146,571 47
Total	$5,421,715 41

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1866.

I reply to yours of the 17th inst., that the law regards any person whose business it is to buy or sell or deal in cattle, hogs or sheep, as a cattle broker.

Slaughterers, making it a business to purchase their cattle, hogs, &c., would be liable as above.

By a late ruling of this office, slaughterers are held exempt from tax as dealers on account of selling the meat slaughtered by them. But if a person purchase cattle, hogs, &c., by the carcass, and then cut the same, and sell after the manner of a dealer, he would be liable as such. A person purchasing meat by the carcass would not, of course, be liable as a cattle broker.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of Jan. 4, in relation to taxing hats on increased value has been received.

You state that Messrs. —— & ——, manufacturers of hats in your district, purchase felt hats in the rough, on which a tax of 2 ℘ centum *ad valorem* has been paid; that they more completely finish them by glueing, pressing and trimming, and then sell them as cassimere hats; that you have decided to tax them at the rate of 5 ℘ cent. on increased value, and that Messrs. —— & —— have appealed from your decision. You wish to know whether your decision is correct.

In answer, I have to say that this office regards your decision as correct. The hats in question having paid a tax in the rough, and being subsequently more completely finished by stiffening with glue, pressing and trimming, and there being no special provision for taxing hats on increased value, they are clearly taxable on increased value under section 97 of the compilation. Very respectfully,

T. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

J. W. FRAZIER, Esq., Assessor First District, Philadelphia, Penn.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1866.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 27th inst., that unless the testator or intestate had a residence in this country at the time of decease, no legacy tax accrues.

Very respectfully, T. HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

To A. H. BROWN, Collector, Indianapolis, Ind.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1866.

SIR: In reply to yours of the 17th inst., I have to say that it is the duty of general Inspectors to gauge and inspect all spirits in rectifying establishments that may have been changed in character by rectifying, re-distilling or otherwise, or that have been put up in other packages than those in which originally inspected, whether changed in character or not.

A failure on the part of the rectifier to have this inspection properly performed will subject him to all the penalties provided by law.

Respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

C. CASE, Esq., Special Solicitor Treasury, New-Orleans, La.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1866.

SIR: In answer to your letter of Dec. 20, asking who is required to stamp a receipt, I have to say that any person who issues an unstamped receipt with the intent to evade the provisions of the law, becomes liable to the penalty of fifty dollars in the law provided; and that the receipt so issued shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

In relation to the other question asked by you, I would state that it is not believed to be incumbent upon this office to decide who shall pay for the stamp to be placed upon the receipt.

Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of 6th of October, in relation to syrup made by dissolving loaf or other sugar, and boiling it to a proper consistency, I have to say that I am of opinion that syrup manufactured as stated in your letter is not subject to any tax. Yours, &c., THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., that if, as is understood to be the case, the deeds from the trustees are given without valuable consideration, and merely to quiet the titles which the occupants now have, or assume to have, no stamps are necessary. The stamp duty upon conveyances is limited to conveyances of realty sold. Where there is no sale there need be no stamp. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

JAMES O. WANZER, Santa Cruz, Cal.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1866.

SIR: This office having reason to believe that there are inspectors of distilled spirits who are falling into the practice of marking empty casks upon the statement of dealers that they are going to put spirits into them out of their "standing casks," and sometimes even in the absence of such anticipated occasion, notice is hereby given that these violations of law will be visited by the immediate dismissal of the offending officers, and have the infliction, through the courts, of all the penalties provided by the law for such offences.

Collectors will give their special attention to this matter, and promptly report all cases, past and present, coming within their knowledge, to this office; and also, at the same time, without waiting for further instructions, to the United States District-Attorney, for prosecution under the penal provisions of the sixteenth section of the act of July 13, 1866. The second and third sections of said act provide that: "Any person who shall * * * stamp, brand or mark the same (box, barrel, bag, &c.,) as hereinbefore recited, *i. e.*, being empty or containing anything else than the contents which were therein when said articles had been so lawfully stamped, &c., shall, upon conviction thereof be liable to penalty as before provided in this section, (of not less than $50 nor more than $500;) and any person who shall violate the foregoing provisions of this section, with intent to defraud the revenue or to defraud any person, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, or both; such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court."

Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

M. M. STRICKLER, Esq., Collector Ninth District Lancaster, Penn.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK who have paid the State, County and City taxes on their stock for the year 1866, are requested to leave their receipts for the payment of the same at the bank on or before the 15th inst., to enable the bank to make a proper settlement with the Collector. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.
$11 paid in at.....$8
$14 paid in at.....$11
$17 paid in at.....$14
Also American, Adams and United States Express stocks at lowest market rates, by BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867. This Bank will assume the Municipal Taxes on its shares for the year 1866. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 11, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5,613 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. and 187 bags Corn Meal, 4,185 bushels Corn, 2,515 bushels Oats, 900 bushels Malt, 1,758 pkgs. Pork, 597 pkgs. Cut Meats, 670 pkgs. Lard, 128 tcs. and bbls. Beef, and 377 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) at $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quite dull at former quotations.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, yet steady.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rio at unchanged prices. Other kinds are quiet. We quote: Java at 24¾c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand, and, influenced by the rise in gold, it closed with more firmness; Middlings, 34c.@36c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,600 bales, against receipts of 1,992 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,274
Receipts last week	20,957
Receipts preceding week	21,486
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	290,190
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	9,544
Exports since Sept. 1	122,183
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	170,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	771,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	298,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	565,000

DRY GOODS—A general revival of demand for seasonable fabrics is reported, on the basis of previous quotations in most instances, though the tendency of the more desirable styles of domestics is slightly in favor of sellers. Production is restricted, and stocks are moderate for the season. Importations of foreign goods are on the increase, though the current business in such goods is light. The week's imports of Dry Goods have been of the specie value of $4,034,964, including $1,553,001 entered for consumption direct, and $2,481,963 entered for warehousing. The amount of foreign Dry Goods actually marketed this week has been $1,994,384, against $991,208 last week.

FISH—Have been very moderately dealt in, at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at a partial reduction of 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl., chiefly on low grades forced on the market by speculative holders. Sales since our last have been 6,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 65@$10 90; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 85@$11 75; fair to choice do. do. at $11 75@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 85@$12 75 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 65	@10 90
Extra State	10 85	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	10 35	@16 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 85	@12 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 80	@15 75
Extra Genesee	12 80	@15 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 25	@17 25

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 200 bbls., in lots, at $11 90@$14 25 for poor to good, and $14 30@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite dull at $14@$15 50 for Extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including Superfine at $6 60@$8 10 ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet to-day at $4 95@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, and $5 40 for Caloric ℘ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues dull at $3@$3 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request to-day, at easier and irregular prices. Sales since our last, 19,000 bushels, including No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 38 ℘ bushel. Corn has been quiet to-day, at about former prices. Sales since our last, 28,000 bushels, at $1 19@$1 20 for mixed Western, in store; and $1 11@$1 16 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been inactive. Small lots have been sold at $1 28@$1 30 for State, and $1 25@$1 27 for Western, ℘ bushel. For a full load of the latter the best bid was $1 23 ℘ bushel. Barley has been partially neglected. A lot of 3,000 bushels California was sold at $1 ℘ bushel. Barley Malt is dull; 1,500 bushels sold at $1 35 ℘ bushel. Oats are heavy and drooping. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 65c.@67c., and State at 69c.@70c. ℘ bushel; sales 15,000 bushels.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain in Chicago during the past three years:

RECEIPTS.

	1865.	1866.
Flour, bbls	363,771	457,354
Wheat, bushels	12,843,059	12,664,448
Corn, bushels	657,492	1,788,600
Oats, bushels	270,754	789,599
Rye, bushels	134,260	382,033
Barley, bushels	149,443	151,231

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, bbls	567,576	711,384
Wheat, bushels	10,479,777	11,618,742
Oats, bushels	326,472	1,934,541
Corn, bushels	71,263	432,712
Rye, bushels	51,414	225,312
Barley, bushels	29,697	16,956

RECEIPTS.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Wheat, bushels	11,257,196	9,465,618	11,969,991
Corn, bushels	13,623,087	25,125,623	33,075,031
Oats, bushels	13,653,941	10,357,899	10,048,320
Rye, bushels	960,116	1,156,109	1,939,818
Barley, bushels	740,446	1,595,754	1,506,590
Totals	40,243,786	47,699,018	58,485,750
Add Flour into Wheat	5,768,955	5,932,815	9,186,000
Totals	45,952,741	53,622,823	67,771,750

The following table shows the shipments of Flour and grain from Chicago for three years past:

SHIPMENTS.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Wheat, bushels	10,515,389	6,777,818	9,670,000
Corn, bushels	12,657,995	24,048,153	33,360,354
Oats, bushels	14,288,037	9,582,065	9,835,035
Rye, bushels	793,703	839,227	1,500,131
Barley, bushels	262,145	48,913	1,343,474
Total	38,743,859	42,329,176	55,648,344
Add flour into grain	5,767,430	5,112,635	8,985,300
Total	44,515,289	47,441,811	64,634,414

It will be seen that the total receipts of all grain—flour into wheat—aggregate 67,771,750 bushels, against 53,622,823 bushels received in 1865—showing an increase of 14,148,927, or a little over 26 ℘ cent. Flour shows an increase of 670,639 bbls.—nearly 57 ℘ cent. The receipts of wheat are 2,495,373 bushels greater than in 1865. As compared with this last mentioned year, the movement in corn shows an increase of 8,909,393 bushels, or over 33 ℘ cent. Oats show a falling off of 189,509 bushels, or not quite 3 ℘ cent. The increase in the receipts of rye is nearly 70 ℘ cent. Barley shows a falling off about 90,000 bushels, as compared with 1865.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been more inquired for, including new, at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb. Mr. EMMETT WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The closing week shows a decided improvement in the Hop market. Orders for export to Europe, to the extent of about 1,300 bales, have been executed within the past ten days. We hardly feel warranted in making any change in our quotations this week, although strictly prime grades command better prices. Foreign advices continue favorable; the stock of all descriptions of Hops was being rapidly reduced, and a further advance in prices is noted."

HIDES—Have been in fair request at uniform prices.

LATHS—Have been dull and heavy at previous figures.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand and quoted steady, generally.

LIME—Has been quiet at former rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; Cuba at 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@80c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@68½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$6; Resin at $4 31¼@$11 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 50; Pitch, $4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $2 50@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 25, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather better demand, at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 28c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 43c.@46c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* posts up the year's business in Petroleum as follows:

	Barrels.
Stock on hand Jan 1, 1866	250,000
Product of 1866 reduced to refined	2,600,000
Total	2,850,000
Total home consumption	166,666
Total foreign consumption	1,950,000—2,116,666
On hand at home	293,480
On hand in foreign markets	439,854
Total surplus at home and abroad Jan. 1, 1867	733,334

With this surplus stock of 733,334 barrels and the probability of increased production, prices must rule low the coming year. These figures apply only to Pennsylvania oil, the production of Western Virginia, Kentucky and other States not being included from the lack of definite information.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull, to-day, at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,900 bbls., in lots, at $19 50@$20 25 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 25 for new Western Mess; $19@$19 25, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 12, regular way; $16 75@$17 12 for Prime, and $19@$21 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,850 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, January and February at $20 25@$20 75; and 1,000 bbls. Old Mess, seller 30 days, part at $19 06¼ ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet and heavy; sales 220 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is in less demand at steady rates; sales 180 boxes at 11½c. for new short clear, 10¾c. for long clear, and 10c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb.; also 20,000 lbs. Rough Sides at 9¾c. ℘ lb. Lard is heavy and tending downward. Some holders evince considerable eagerness to realize. Sales since our last 940 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11⅜c.@12¼c. for old, and 12¼c.@12⅝c. for new, ℘ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb. higher. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand to-day, opening at steady prices, but closing in favor of buyers at 7¾c.@8¼c. for Western, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for City, ℘ lb. Beef has been moderately inquired for at unchanged prices, closing at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in less demand at $30@$35 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 80 tcs. Beef Hams continue in limited request at $28@$33 ℘ bbl.; sales 215 bbls. Butter is in rather better demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in fair request, partly for export, at 9c.@19c. ℘ lb, with some fancy lots reported at higher prices. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	43 @45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	45 @50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38 @42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	36 @38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	42 @45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	38 @40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	42 @45
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ lb.	30 @33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38 @40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	34 @35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	34 @35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	30 @32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	25 @28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	22 @24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	22 @25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	18 @20
Western States—firkins, common	15 @17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30 @33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28 @30
Rolls, poor to good	25 @26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	18 @20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	17 @18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	17 @18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17 @19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16 @17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16 @17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	9 @15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	15 @16

The movements in Provisions in Milwaukee, week ending with Jan. 8, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Provision market has offered but few inducements to shippers during the past week, the margin between this and the principal eastern points being kept very low, but notwithstanding this there has been rather more demand from eastern dealers than at any previous time this season. There is still, however, great caution displayed by operators generally, and the demand cannot yet be called lively, either on the part of regular dealers or speculators. Neither seem to have much faith, and are mostly holding off for further developments. The packers here have apparently considerable confidence, and are buying hogs freely, under the belief that the large consumption at the East, and indeed throughout the country generally, at current figures, and the comparatively moderate stocks at many points will render the business pretty safe. Even they, however, do not appear willing to accumulate much product, but are disposed to sell whenever a fair packing profit can be realized. The total packing to date aggregates about 61,000 against about 22,000 at corresponding time last year, and about 90,000 at this time in 1865. The total packing here this season it is estimated will reach about 120,000 to 140,000. The impression is that the average weight per hog will not vary much from last year. Mess Pork has ruled very steady at $18, with sales of about 2,000 barrels, closing with buyers at $17 50@$18. Clear Pork has sold at $19, but is now held at $19 50. Thin Mess we quote at $16 75; Prime Mess at $16; extra Prime at $13@$13 25; pickled Hams at 9½c.@10c.; dry salted shoulders at 7¼c.@7½c. Prime Lard has sold at 11½c.@11¾c., and closes with holders asking 11¾c.@12c. No. 1 Lard is nominal at 11c.@11½c. Nothing doing in English meats. Packers say there is no money in them at present rates. The receipts of Hogs for the past week sum up 1,115 live and 17,725 dressed. Live are selling at $5 75@$6 ℘ 100 lbs. gross, and dressed at $6 70@$7 @ 100 lbs. net. Freights unchanged."

Receipts and Shipments of Hogs and Beef Cattle in Chicago for Twelve Years.

	Hogs. Rec'd.	Hogs. Shipped.	Beeves. Rec'd.	Beeves. Shipped.
1855	302,068	145,950	10,715	8,253
1856	203,525	281,540	21,950	22,502
1857	261,115	121,216	48,524	25,502
1858	530,009	176,368	118,151	43,149
1859	281,496	217,840	90,574	35,973
1860	365,854	156,284	455,753	104,122
1861	675,002	280,094	204,579	124,146
1862	1,348,890	491,135	209,655	112,745
1863	1,909,519	810,463	298,381	293,217
1864	1,582,047	701,854	336,627	179,520
1865	876,572	509,049	333,362	242,766
1866	980,721	482,865	292,707	263,693

HOGS PACKED IN CHICAGO.

The following table shows the number of Hogs packed in Chicago during the past twelve years:

Season.	Number.	Season.	Number.
1855-56	80,380	1861-62	505,691
1856-57	74,000	1862-63	970,264
1857-58	99,263	1863-64	904,659
1858-59	179,684	1864-65	760,514
1859-60	151,332	1865-66	507,355
1860-61	271,805	1866-67	230,000

The reader will remember that this season has not yet closed. The figures we give for this season are the estimate of parties best informed as to the extent of packing operations.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 9th inst. says: "The receipts during the week and the season were as follows:

By railways	52,837
From Kentucky	1,170
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown	1,500
Driven in	1,290
Total for the week	56,797
Previously reported	284,035
Total this season	340,832
Same time last season	292,583
Same time in 1864-5	350,000
Same time in 1863-4	370,623
Same time in 1862-3	608,457
Same time in 1861-2	474,467
Same time in 1860-1	433,799
Same time in 1859-60	424,489
Same time in 1858-9	382,826
Same time in 1857-8	446,677
Same time in 1856-7	344,512
Same time in 1855-6	405,396
Same time in 1854-5	313,762

The receipts of the week corresponding with the above last season were 63,688 head. The total receipts this season are within 14,000 of the whole number packed here last year."

RICE—Has been in rather better request and steady in prices.

SALT—Has been inactive but held pretty firmly.

SKINS—Have been in demand and firmly held.

SPICES—Have been decidedly more freely purchased, partly on speculation, at buoyant prices.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request and firmer. Sales since our last, 530 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@11¼c., and 810 boxes Havana, at 9c.@11¼c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at from 15c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 38,000 lbs. at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 91,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¼c., also 29,000 lbs. Grease, at 8c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been wholly neglected.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; also, by steamer, 100 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d., and 250 boxes Cheese at 25s. ℘ ton. For London, 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 400 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 17s. ℘ ton. For Cadiz, a foreign bark, with light Pipe Staves, at $21. For Antwerp, 1,060 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For Manzanilla and back, a brig, of 2,000 bbls. capacity, at $1,600 in gold and free of port charges.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 11, 1867.

MEATS.

A good inquiry prevails to-day for the leading varieties. Pork is reported in better supply and rather cheaper. There is no marked alteration in other values. A quick trade is reported in carcasses of Mutton, in the lower market, on an average supply.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ lb.	$ 25	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ lb.	15	@	23
Beef, round, ℘ lb.	18	@	24
Beef, rumps, ℘ lb.	17	@	20
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb.	30	@	40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb.	25	@	30
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ lb.	10	@	18
Beef, corned, ℘ lb.	10	@	22
Beef, smoked, ℘ lb.	25	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 00	@	1 50
Mutton, by the carcass, ℘ lb.	10	@	15
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	12	@	18
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	9	@	12
Mutton, chops, ℘ lb.	12	@	25
Mutton, legs, ℘ lb.	18	@	25
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75	@	4 00
Pork, joints, ℘ lb.	14	@	18
Pork steaks, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Pork, corned, ℘ lb.	12	@	18
Bacon, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Hams, ℘ lb.	18	@	20
Shoulders, ℘ lb.	13	@	17
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	18	@	28
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Veal cutlets, ℘ lb.	30	@	40
Veal, fillets, ℘ lb.	30	@	40
Veal, loins, ℘ lb.	22	@	30
Sausages, country made, ℘ lb.	16	@	20
Lard, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Suet, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Haslets, each	6	@	10
Tripe, ℘ lb.	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Desirable lots are in moderate supply and fair demand at uniform rates. There is a pressure to sell inferior stock, which is unusually abundant, and irregular in price.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Chickens, ℘ lb.	$ 20	@	25
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair	75	@	1 25
Ducks, ℘ lb.	20	@	28
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 00	@	2 50
Ducks, Brant, ℘ pair	1 75	@	2 25
Ducks, broadbill, ℘ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Ducks, Canvas Back, ℘ pair	4 00	@	5 00
Ducks, Mallard, ℘ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Ducks, Red-head, ℘ pair	1 75	@	2 25
Ducks, teal, ℘ pair	60	@	75
Ducks, Widgeon, ℘ pair	75	@	1 00
Fowls, ℘ lb.	18	@	22
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℘ lb.	25	@	28
Geese, ℘ lb.	18	@	20
Geese, Wild, each	87	@	1 25
Guinea Hens, ℘ pair	87	@	1 00
Partridges, ℘ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, squab, ℘ pair	75	@	1 00
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	75	@	1 00
Quail, ℘ doz	2 75	@	3 50
Rabbits, ℘ pair	62	@	75
Squirrels, each	8	@	10
Turkeys, ℘ lb.	22	@	28
Venison, ℘ lb.	10	@	25
Wild Turkeys, ℘ lb.	25	@	30

FISH.

Trade is reported as quite slow to-day, owing, in part, to the light supplies in market and the high prices asked.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ℘ lb.	$ 18	@	30
Black-fish, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Cat-fish, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Clams, ℘ doz	25	@	1 00
Cod, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Codfish, steak, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Cod, dried, ℘ lb.	10	@	12
Crabs, ℘ dozen	20	@	30
Eels, ℘ lb.	15	@	25
Flounders, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Frost Fish, ℘ lb.	10	@	12
Haddock, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Halibut, ℘ lb.	25	@	30
Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb.	20	@	24
Herrings, smoked, ℘ bunch	8	@	12
Lobsters, ℘ lb.	8	@	10
Mackerel, fresh, each	25	@	50
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	18
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Oysters, ℘ 100	75	@	3 50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Perch, ℘ lb.	12	@	18
Pickerel, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Salmon, fresh, ℘ lb.	75	@	1 00
Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb.	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ℘ lb.	24	@	26
Scollops, ℘ quart	35	@	40
Shad, fresh, each	1 12	@	1 50
Smelts, ℘ lb.	25	@	30
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ lb.	16	@	20
Sunfish, ℘ lb.	—	@	12
Trout, salmon, ℘ lb.	25	@	30
Turtle, Green, ℘ lb.	25	@	30

VEGETABLES.

A moderate business is in progress in the leading articles on a rather firmer market, especially for Potatoes, prime lots of which are less plenty.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, steeped, ℘ quart	$ 20	@	25
Beets, new, ℘ half peck	20	@	30
Cabbages, new, each	8	@	18
Cabbages, red, each	15	@	20
Carrots, new, ℘ dozen	18	@	25
Cauliflowers, each	20	@	60
Celery, ℘ bunch	12	@	20
Garlic, ℘ bunch	20	@	25
Lettuce, ℘ head	8	@	12
Leeks, ℘ bunch	6	@	10
Onions, ℘ peck	50	@	62
Onions, ℘ quart	6	@	12
Oyster Plant, ℘ bunch	10	@	15
Parsnips, ℘ dozen	20	@	30
Parsley, ℘ bunch	5	@	8
Potatoes, ℘ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Potatoes, ℘ peck	40	@	55
Potatoes, Sweet, ℘ peck	87	@	1 25
Pumpkins, each	20	@	40
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch	2	@	4
Squash, ℘ lb.	3	@	5
Spinach, ℘ half peck	15	@	20
Turnips, new, ℘ half peck	15	@	25
Water Cresses, ℘ quart	12	@	18

FRUIT.

A light business has been transacted since our last. Supplies have been moderate, and the tendency of prices have been upward.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ℘ lb.	$ 40	@	50
Apples, ℘ half peck	35	@	65
Apples, Lady, ℘ quart	37	@	50
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	25	@	30
Cranberries, ℘ quart	15	@	25
Currants, Zante, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Dates, ℘ lb.	30	@	40
Figs, ℘ lb.	20	@	30
Grapes, ℘ lb.	15	@	30
Grapes, Malaga, ℘ lb.	75	@	1 00
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	18	@	25
Lemons, ℘ doz	30	@	50
Oranges, ℘ doz	37	@	1 25
Pears, ℘ quart	25	@	30
Raisins, ℘ lb.	15	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been moderate for all articles in this line. Cheese has been quoted firmer.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, pr. to ch. table, ℘ lb.	48	@	50
Butter, fair to good ℘ lb.	40	@	45
Butter, cooking, ℘ lb.	25	@	[illegible]
Cheese, ℘ lb.	18	@	22
Eggs, ℘ doz	—	@	30
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can	75	@	1 00
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle	30	@	—
Honey, Comb, ℘ lb.	40	@	50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$6 00	@	8 00
Coffee, Green, ℘ lb.	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ lb.	35	@	42
Coffee, R'st and Gro'd, ℘ lb.	30	@	52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ lb.	16	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ℘ bbl.	14 00	@	19 00
Flour, Family, ℘ 24 lb. bags	1 62	@	2 75
Meal, Corn, ℘ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@	1 25
Meal, Oat, ℘ 25 lb. bags	1 25	@	1 75
Molasses, ℘ gallon	65	@	1 00
Rice, ℘ lb.	10	@	13
Soap, by the box, ℘ lb.	9	@	12
Sugar, Brown, ℘ lb.	11	@	14
Sugar, Soft White, ℘ lb.	14	@	15½
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ℘ lb.	16	@	17
Syrup, ℘ gallon	75	@	1 75
Teas, English Breakf't, ℘ lb.	80	@	1 80
Teas, Green, ℘ lb.	90	@	1 75
Teas, Mixed, ℘ lb.	65	@	1 10
Milk, ℘ quart	—	@	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Trustees of the German Hospital and Dispensary, held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following officers were unanimously elected to serve during the present year:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., First Vice-President.
A. WEISSMAN, Second Vice-President.
FRED. SCHACK, Treasurer.
WILLY WALLACH, Secretary.
CHARLES ALTHOF, Finance Secretary.

The Treasurer made the following monthly report:

To balance Dec. 5, 1866	[illegible]
Donations, &c	[illegible]
Total	$57,545 68
By payments	8,374 73
Balance on hand Jan. 7, 1867	[illegible]

The donations and contributions not previously reported are:

From Anonymous	$27 95
Hermann Boker & Co	100 00
Kessler & Co	100 00
H. M. Silverman	50 00
Pastor, Hart & Lingeas	50 00
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	50 00
Phelps, Dodge & Co	50 00
Caren & Co	50 00
T. Victor & Achelis	100 00
Oelrichs & Co., second contribution	100 00
Henry Weil	100 00
A. Keppelmad	10 00
Fourteenth Ward Association	75 00
C. E. Daring	15 00
A. & R. Ettinger	10 00
Anonymous, through Willy Wallach	5 00
Yearly contributions of eight members, at $25	200 00
Total	[illegible]

WILLY WALLACH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

NO SOAP! NO WATER! NO SLOP! BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH. For windows, mirrors, gold, silver, plated ware, brass, copper, tin, &c., a new invention of the greatest practical worth, convenience, and economy; indispensable to all housekeepers, storekeepers, hotel-keepers, &c. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York. Liberal discount to the trade.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, Late of Baltimore, Law Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

GUERLAIN PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

NOTICE.—COLLINS, BURY—BURY COLLINS, a native of Lincolnshire, left England about 30 years ago, with the intention of settling in some one of the British North American Possessions. Soon after his departure a letter was received from him dated from on board the ship *Ocean*, then on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and about the year 1848, another letter in which the answer was desired to be sent to a Post-office in some part of Ohio, in the United States of America.

Notice is hereby given that the present address of the above-named BURY COLLINS, or of any child of his, is required in a matter of business in which he is advantageously interested. If the said BURY COLLINS should be dead, information thereof is particularly requested, and will be liberally paid for by the advertiser. Address HUGHES & SON, Solicitors, Lincoln, England.

DATED the 26th day of December, 1866.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

J. S. McCLELLAN IS NO LONGER CONnected with our establishment. All business communications should be addressed to the undersigned. SANFORD, HARROUN & CO., Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 35 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 65. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehoused.

MESSRS. HYDE, VAN DUZER & CO. will occupy the building Nos. 30 and 32 White-st., corner Church, up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY, Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats, FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS, SEVEN STONE POOLS, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.

ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $50, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to J. B. KIDDOO, Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBT. R. BREESE, J. C. ACHESON, GEO. T. PATTERSON, Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward. DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

WM. H. GEDNEY, JAS. HARRISON, JAS. W. BOOTH, Committee. JAN. 7, 1867.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 20, 1867:

From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.

Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference. E. H. VAN KLEECK, No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.

These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND IN NEWARK—A SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can have by sending his address and particulars identifying the property to Box No. 299 New-York Post-office.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE, "AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS," will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, at Dr. Dowling's Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Cards of admission 50 cents.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines for exhibition to the trade at their salesrooms, Nos. 151 and 153 William-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Walkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHARD III. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Miss Ida Vernon, Barton Hill, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE and THE MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Vandenhoff, [illegible], J. T. Ward, J. M. Ward and Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, ST. MARY'S EVE, THE COLLEEN BAWN, and THE SPIRIT OF JACK SHEPPARD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, HELOISE, LE SUPPLICE DE TANTALE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SCHMIDT WITH A Y. LUCREZIA BORGIA, IN $7,000, &c., SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE OF THEO. THOMAS.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SUNDAY CONCERT.

OATMAN'S RINK,
corner of 59th-st. and 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, GRAND SKATING CARNIVAL.

SATELLITE SKATING LAKE,
corner Broadway and Union-av., Williamsburgh.
THIS DAY, commencing at 1½ o'clock, GRAND BASE-BALL MATCH ON SKATES.

SYLVAN LAKE.
Hoboken.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Papal authorities have interdicted the continuance of religious services in the Scotch Protestant Church at Rome, and it is reported that they intend to close the American chapel also.

The movement to impeach President JOHNSON awakens the greatest interest abroad. The subject is discussed in the leading journals of London and Paris, and Americans are warned of the seriousness of the proposed step.

Reports from the medical attendants of the Princess CHARLOTTE confirm the most sanguine hopes of her friends.

A financial panic is reported at Shanghai.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool Dec. 29, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill to enforce the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House bill to provide a site for the New-York Post-office was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause the removal of the wreck of the steamship *Scotland* from Sandy Hook. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated for the purpose, and the work is to be done under contract to the lowest bidder, after sealed proposals are invited in the New-York and Philadelphia newspapers. Adopted. Mr. FESSENDEN reported from the Finance Committee a Tariff Bill as a substitute for the House bill. It increases the rates of duty on iron as compared with the House bill. The remainder of the session was mostly occupied with a discussion of the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

In the House, Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, asked leave to offer a resolution appointing a select committee to inquire into the alleged deficiency of heavy rifled ordinance in the United States navy. Mr. RAYMOND reported a rule placing the reporters of the Associated Press under the same rules and regulations as those of the *Globe*. The rule was adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was noticed to create the Metropolitan Aqueduct Department, providing that the Governor shall appoint five Commissioners, who shall have full charge of all the Croton Water-works, and the sewerage and drainage in the Metropolitan district. Also a bill relative to the transportation of inflammable substances on railroads. The bill provides that no railroad shall carry passengers or animals on any train to which there is attached a car or cars loaded with petroleum. It also prohibits the carrying of hay or straw on open cars. Resolutions were adopted to proceed to the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday next, at noon, and to meet the Assembly in Joint Committee on Wednesday at noon, to compare the vote of the two Houses for Senator.

In the Assembly, among the bills noticed were the following: To abolish the Board of Councilmen in New-York; to prevent non-residents from holding stands in the public markets in New-York; also, to prevent the use of steam on the Second-avenue Railroad; to provide separate prisons for children convicted of minor offences; to establish and enforce the sale of vegetables by weight. A bill was introduced appropriating $500,000 for the building of a new Capitol. Mr. KEADY called up the resolution instructing the Committee on Public Health to make a thorough examination of the tenement-houses in New-York and Brooklyn, and report the result to the House. After debate the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

GENERAL NEWS.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Tobacco Growers' Association was held at Hartford on Thursday. A petition was forwarded to Congress to change the present tax to a specific tax of not more than five dollars per thousand on all domestic cigars, and that the stamp be made a revenue stamp, sold by the Collector only to the licensed manufacturers in his district, with proper guards and checks to prevent frauds and counterfeits. The belief is expressed that the Government will find the revenue greatly increased thereby and the law much more simple and practical.

Gen. ORD has just made a report upon the condition of things in Arkansas. He sums up matters as follows: "Outrages, assaults and murders, committed on the persons of freedmen and women, are being continually reported from nearly all sections of the State, and a decided want of disposition to punish offenders apparently exists with the local civil officers, and in the minds of the people. There have been reported fifty-two murders of freed persons by white men in this State in the past three or four months, and no reports have been received that the murderers have been imprisoned or punished. In some parts of the State, particularly in the southwest and southeast, freedmen's lives are threatened if they report their wrongs to the agent of the Bureau, and in many instances the parties making reports are missed and never heard of afterward. It is believed that the number of murders reported is not half the number committed during the time mentioned."

At the monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, held on Thursday, the President, Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, read a letter from Mr. GEORGE PEABODY announcing his gift to the Society of the sum of $20,000 as a fund for the publication of the proceedings, and the preservation of the historical portraits in the possession of the Society. Resolutions of thanks, offered by Rev. Dr. ELLIS, were adopted, after several members had expressed their grateful appreciation of Mr. PEABODY'S munificence.

A final examination in the case of WM. A. JANES, mail agent on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Wheeling and Cumberland, charged with robbing the mail, took place at Wheeling on Tuesday, and resulted in the accused being held in $3,000 to appear for trial.

A member of the Wisconsin Legislature, who took rooms at a hotel, blew out the gaslight, on Tuesday night, on retiring to bed. The next morning he was found nearly dead, but will probably recover. He is a representative from Green County.

The office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Cross Cut Railroad, at Westfield, Chatauqua County, was entered on Saturday night last, the safe broken open, and about $10,000 in money, belonging mostly to the road, stolen.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday rendered its decision in the case of HOLT *vs.* The Board of Excise, which was argued before it on Tuesday last upon points alleged to be not embraced in the decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the liquor law. The Court of Common Pleas decided that the points were not well founded, and ordered the injunction in this case to be vacated, the same as in all the rest of the cases. Some discussion took place relative to extending the time for entering the orders vacating the injunctions, in order to afford time for liquor dealers who had not yet got out licenses to obtain them. During this discussion, Mr. JOHN MCKEON, who acts as counsel for several hundred liquor dealers, large numbers of whom were in Court, took occasion to denounce the Court of Appeals as a "bogus concern," which remark was received with applause by the lobby in attendance. Judge DALY severely rebuked counsel for using such language, and threatened the full exercise of the authority of the Court in case it was repeated.

The Excise Law will go into practical operation to-day. The Police have instructions to arrest all unlicensed persons who, on and after this date, offer for sale, or advertise that they have for sale, any spirituous or malt liquors. It is thought that the liquor dealers will quietly acquiesce, trusting to the Legislature to amend the law, so as to permit them to keep open all night and on Sundays.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, PETER CLARK and GEORGE WILLIAMS were sent to State Prison for five years each; JOHN DEVINE was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. JULIA RUHAN was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, and ELIZA MADDEN was sent to the City Prison for two months.

An outrageous assault was made at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by attaches of the Tax Office, upon Dr. WOHLFORTH, of No. 23 Frankfort-street, who had been called to attend a patient. A warrant for their arrest has been issued by Justice DOWLING. Why the assault was made could not be ascertained.

The first conviction under the Metropolitan Board of Health Code took place in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. PETER TURNER pleaded guilty of violating the Health Law, and was fined in the sum of $10.

In the law column will be found a case of considerable importance, now pending before the United States Supreme Court, respecting half pilotage statutes in the several States and the ancient writ of prohibition.

FREDERICK BRINKMAN, a German barkeeper, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of having forged a check on the American Exchange National Bank for $500. Several other persons are implicated.

Gold was 1 ℔ cent. higher yesterday, closing at 134 ℔ cent. Money worked easier at 7 ℔ cent. The Railway market under much excitement on the recovery from Thursday's depression. The Public Funds were ¾ ℔ cent. higher.

The Produce and General Merchandise markets opened tamely and heavily yesterday, but exhibited rather more life and buoyancy toward the close. Freights were quiet.

The Tariff and the Internal Revenue.

A Washington dispatch, purporting to explain the position of the tariff question, remarks that "if a tariff bill fixing high duties becomes a law, a material reduction of internal revenue taxes will be assented to, the two ends being incompatible with the requirements of the Treasury for revenue. Especially," it is added, "will this be the case as regards the tax on manufactures and the income tax." The "incompatibility," we submit, is all the other way.

The most plausible argument for higher customs' duties grows out of the enormous burden of internal taxation. The high price of labor is supplemented with a taxation that reaches every article entering into manufactures; reaches them, too, not once alone, but separately and often also in the aggregate. The income tax adds to the load, always vexatiously and harshly, and not seldom unjustly. Irrespective, then, of the abstract merits of protection and free trade, the manufacturing class have had a strong show of right in their plea for legislative favor, as against the products of other countries, having cheaper labor and less onerous taxation. The national necessities having subjected them to serious disadvantages in regard to the cost of production, it has been but fair that they should have countervailing advantages in the shape of protection, direct or incidental.

The most rational method of relieving the manufacturers still further, would seem to be found in the revision and amendment of the internal revenue system. Of the fifty-five millions which Mr. WELLS proposes to appropriate to the reduction of taxation, thirty-five millions are assigned to the reduction of taxes prejudicial to manufacturing industry, the remaining twenty millions being in the main devoted to the removal of import duties upon certain raw materials of manufacture. These changes would be equivalent to an increase of protection, with this difference—that while heavier customs' duties would entail a more oppressive load upon the multitude of consumers, to react upon the manufacturers in the form of higher wages for labor, this cheapening of raw materials and lightening of internal taxation would afford relief to the manufacturer, and probably some—though not corresponding—benefit to the consumer. In effect, the fifty-five millions saved would be saved for the profit of manufacturers. This does not satisfy them, however. If the Washington writer is correctly informed, they demand not only relief to the extent of fifty-five millions, as proposed, but additional tariff protection to the tune of we know not how many millions.

Instead of fifty-five millions to be thus employed, Mr. WELLS' data show that a margin of a hundred millions might be calculated upon as the basis of taxation-reform. Only let common sense prevail concerning the principal of the public debt, and the hundred-million margin will be attainable. Only let the reduction of the debt be deferred until the country shall have regained a normal and settled condition in respect of taxation and industry, and the succor suggested by the Revenue Commissioner might be nearly doubled. By this process we should realize the means of sweeping away the income-tax, or at any rate of reducing it to insignificance. Thus, it is in the power of Congress to afford a vast amount of relief, indirectly, to manufacturers and the community, without the injury and injustice which are involved in the demand for prohibitory duties.

To reduce internal taxation and foster manufactures by the free importation of raw materials, and at the same time to raise the tariff for the accommodation of the class thus helped, would be monstrous. If the prohibitionists are masters of the situation, so far as the tariff is concerned, all other available relief belongs of right to the public. The true policy, however, is to discard special claims for exaggerated protection, and so to revise the system of taxation, customs and internal, that any change resolved upon shall inure to the profit of the community. By the plan suggested, the manufacturer would enjoy his fair proportion of benefit, and that is all to which he is entitled. His case may justify a certain degree of tariff protection, but nothing can justify the double system of protection which appears to be among the immediate possibilities of the future.

The Common Council of New-York.

The scenes enacted at the meeting of the Board of Councilmen on Thursday show a disposition on the part of that body to furnish superabundant proof of the necessity for legislating the whole concern out of existence.

It was reported several days ago that what is known as the "Ring" had split in two; that the caucus arrangements which always precede the organization of the Board had miscarried. It had leaked out that although those who take part in these caucus meetings are formally sworn on the Bible to abide by the decision there come to, a dissenting party strong enough to upset those decisions turned up on the day of organization, and the nominees for the offices of President and Clerk of the Board were set aside by the open vote of the Council.

This untoward state of affairs occasioned a mild species of row on the first day of meeting. The rival factions swore at and cursed each other quite vigorously, but not exactly in such a formal way as to be properly reported. On Thursday things developed themselves in a more striking manner. The defeated party refused to recognize the President as duly elected. An outside sympathizing crowd appeared on the scene to back up the *loyal* caucus men, and to put a popular veto upon the appointments made in open Council. And in less than a trice the row commenced. An attack upon the President by a disappointed member, with an inkstand as the weapon of assault, brought to light the fact that the President himself was not unprepared for the fray. That dignitary instantly produced his pistols; the crowd rushed over the barriers into the thick of the struggle; the Police, forewarned of the impending conflict, presented themselves in solid phalanx, and before any blood worth mentioning had been shed the chief combatants were taken in custody.

It was very proper that the affair for the day should have been wound up by taking the belligerents before the Mayor. In ordinary cases of assault and battery the usual resort is the Police Court. But in this case a worthy Judge of that Court—Mr. Justice HOGAN—had become partly compromised in the business by having officially counseled the President of the Board to *arm* himself, in case of accidents. The authority to arm one's self implies the right of using the arms recommended—be they what they may—so that Justice HOGAN was to some extent compromised as an unprejudiced Judge, which he ought to be considered. The Mayor's Court, in the circumstances, then, was altogether a more proper tribunal. Mr. HOFFMAN, in his Message, had gone out of his way to point out to the citizens the danger to their liberties arising from the curtailment of the powers and functions of the City legislature. He had shown how much more justly and economically we should all be governed if the ancient order of things were restored, when we had no such thing as a Police Commission, and when the Common Council and the Mayor were the supreme and the only municipal authorities. The arrested parties, therefore, in going before his Honor could have no reason to complain that they were appearing at a prejudiced tribunal. They must have felt—both sets of belligerents—that they were in presence of a judge who looks leniently upon such eccentricities as those which marked the affray of Thursday. A general and mutual pelting with inkstands, a mild development of bowie knives and pistols, and a promiscuous rush upon the scene of combat by the crowd of *Yahoos* in the auditorium were all incidents in Common Council life which Mr. HOFFMAN must naturally have weighed in passing his eulogium upon the body whose dignity and honor were at stake. Therefore, we take it to have been altogether fit that the Mayor should have been called on to pronounce judicially on the proceedings to which we refer.

The result of the investigation before the Mayor had nothing tragic in it. The fighting Councilmen were ordered to keep the peace, and were incontinently discharged. But the occasion was seized by his Honor—and very properly, we judge—to remind the President of the Council and his opponents that they were taking the surest way possible to bring about the entire abolishment of our present system of City Government. Said the Mayor: "It was a nice state of things when *gentlemen* (sic) could not meet without throwing inkstands at each other and drawing pistols. *Such proceedings would inevitably lead to the abolishment of the Board of Councilmen.*" Now, there is an opinion that we think shows quite as much sagacity as any of the homilitic portions of the Message. We apprehend the *decent* people of New-York will thoroughly indorse Mr. HOFFMAN on the general doctrine of "gentlemen" using inkstands to make their mark, and that his conclusions on the subject generally will be accepted. The Legislature can hardly need many more excuses for *wiping out* the whole swindle known as our City Government. There is nothing like it within the boundary of civilization. It is simply vile—vile from beginning to end; and we are sincerely glad Mr. HOFFMAN has had so early and so good an opportunity to pronounce upon its fate.

Professional Amenities at the Bar.

It is about time that the attention of the Courts and of the more respectable members of the legal profession of this City was called to the unprofessional deportment (to use a mild term) of certain reckless persons among their number. Even if the decorous and orderly administration of justice were of no importance to the great body of laymen who compose the public, it certainly ought to be a matter of some pride to lawyers to see that their profession is not brought into general contempt by the acts of its own members. The scene that occurred in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday before a full Bench is calculated to bring the whole Bar of this City into disgrace, and, unless more severe measures are resorted to by our Courts to maintain their dignity, and unless the actors in such scenes are frowned down by those of their associates who have the honor of the profession at heart, both the Bench and Bar of this City will soon be a hissing and a byword. In theory, and, we believe, also in law, a regularly enroled member of the Bar is deemed to be an "officer of the Court in which he practices, and he is bound by every principle of honor, as well as by professional pride, to preserve the order and maintain the dignity of at least all the Courts before whom his license permits him to appear. JOHN MCKEON is, we believe, licensed to practice in all the Courts of this State, including the Court of Appeals, and yet he asked the Court of Common Pleas yesterday to take notice that he denounced a decision of the highest Court in the State and the Court itself as a "bogus concern." And what does the reader think was the occasion for such language? Simply that the Court of Appeals had decided a legal question against the wishes of some three hundred liquor-dealers whom the counsel represented, and who stood behind him in large numbers to applaud his language. The remark was, to be sure, somewhat sharply rebuked by Judge DALY, but this is hardly sufficient, as was evidenced by counsel when he replied that he should take occasion at another time and place to more fully express his sentiments. Now, as the Court of Common Pleas reviews the decisions of the Marine Court, it may be that Mr. MCKEON intends to "take occasion" before the latter Court to denounce the former as a "bogus concern." He might with equal propriety do it if a decision of the Common Pleas should happen to be against him. One thing is certain: if the Court of Appeals is a "bogus concern," it is not likely that Mr. MCKEON will ever condescend to argue a case before it, and thus the Bar can congratulate itself that in one Court of the State at least his name is stricken from the rolls by his own voluntary motion, and without the necessity of any action on their part.

The Financial Outlook.

One of the most remarkable evidences, furnished by recent official documents, of the energy and invention of our people is given in the returns of increased production through States in our Union which have sent forth vast armies to the field. Thus Indiana, though despatching to the field of war 124,000 of her able-bodied men, increased her product of wheat from 15,219,000 bushels in 1859 to more than 20,000,000 bushels in 1860. And Iowa, after sending to the field *one-twelfth* of her whole population, was able still to increase her product of wheat from 8,795,000 bushels in 1862 to 14,592,000 bushels in 1863, and her cultivated acres from 3,445,000 in 1859 to 4,900,000 in 1863.

Again: New-York, with some three hundred thousand of her men absent on military duty, increased her factories from 22,624 in the year before the war to 24,527 in 1864; while the capital employed grew from $172,895,652 in 1860 to $227,674,187 in 1864, and the product from $378,870,939 to $463,-603,877—that is, during a war of such unexampled severity and of four years in length the principal State of the Union increased its manufacturing capital more than thirty-one per cent., and its product more than twenty-two per cent. A great part of this result is due to the use of labor-saving machinery, which has taken the place of the hands lost to the factory and the farm; part also to the well-known principle in economy that all the labor of a country is never fully employed, and the high wages during the war have called this out, or that children and women and idle or defective persons have done work to which they were never before accustomed. The large emigration, too, in the last four years, has filled up the gaps in our laboring class made by the war.

The most encouraging feature in our economic position at this time is the undiminished production in some of our leading States. If the contrary appears in some branches in Massachusetts, it is the result, without doubt, of the excessive protection which has reacted on these interests, as Mr. WELLS so clearly demonstrated. With a crop of Indian corn in the Union of the immense proportions of over seven hundred millions of bushels, and of wheat of some hundred and fifty millions, we may well feel that we have the basis of a sound prosperity. The wages fund is artificially raised through the country by the inflated and irredeemable currency, and the supply of labor is lessened by the losses of the war (though not to the degree commonly supposed), so that wages are necessarily high—a fact, other things being equal, indicating prosperity. The South, too, is opening a source of wealth, shut out for the last four years, in her supplies of cotton and rice, to be exchanged for Western cereals and Eastern manufactures, or for foreign supplies through Northern commerce. The crop, though less than half its amount in former years, will perhaps sell for as much in gold, and by the coming year may equal the quantity produced before the war. Our mines of silver and gold, and the wells of petroleum, are keeping up a steady and increasing product, which now, with the reduced expenses, will be a source of additional profit and wealth. The great basis of all our financial prosperity, then—our steady production from the soil—remains substantially as ever. The evils under which we labor are, as has been so often shown, the irredeemable currency and excessive and unequal taxation. The one inflates and renders uncertain all values, so that the consumer must continually pay an insurance on the risks of the dealer, and is also at the mercy of combinations and speculations. Every branch of business becomes thus founded on an uncertain basis, and must draw from consumers the extra cost arising from the uncertainty. The salaried classes and those with fixed incomes will also suffer from this depreciation of their properties.

The excessive taxation and high protection eats out the profits of some branches, and reacts by raising the prices of other commodities, while capital is withdrawn from profitable employments to unprofitable. Wages are found not to have risen as have prices, and the laborer is no better off than formerly.

We are now just feeling in their full force the mistakes of our financial system, as well as the unavoidable burdens of the war. Business is slack; mills are crowded with unsalable goods; people cannot afford to buy at such prices, or are awaiting a fall of values; the great shrinkage, inevitable and often predicted, has begun; the unemployed are increasing; wages must soon fall, then rents and the immense profits which manufacturers and dealers have been making these last few years must be divided up among the community, and consumers have their turn. All this is logical and natural, and need cause no anxiety or fear.

If we can reform our tariff, by making it a thoroughly revenue tariff, and equalize internal and external duties, especially releasing raw materials from over-taxation, leaving capital to seek its natural channels and thus cheapening all commodities to consumers; if we can also gradually, so as to cause no sudden shock, but surely, so that all may know what to expect, contract the currency, until a dollar begins to command its real value, then we shall almost see the end to all our troubles, and business will resume its former activity, and all classes will enjoy something of the ancient American prosperity.

While our agricultural production continues so enormous, and the invention and energy of the people supply new means of increasing wealth as they have done, we need fear no financial evils. We have but to correct a few mistakes and patiently bear for a short time the unavoidable losses of a great war, and then we shall see the country in its former state of marvelous prosperity.

A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL MEASURE.—The comprehensive measure which was so promptly passed through both Houses of Congress on Thursday, providing for securing the equal civil and political rights of all races of men in all the Territories of the United States, will do away with the necessity of such special legislation as has occupied so much time in connection with the bills admitting Nebraska and Colorado. The act explicitly provides that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to any citizen in any Territory of the United States "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude;" and as it passed the Senate by more than a two-thirds majority and the House by a party vote, a Presidential veto, if it should be offered, will have no effect in preventing the enactment or enforcement of the law. The measure, moreover, as applied to the new mineral Territories of the far West, will preclude the possibility of such legislation as exists in California and Nevada in reference to a race likely to be far more important there, in the course of time, than the negroes—we mean the Chinese. The Chinaman who, landing on the Pacific Coast, is now moving eastward toward the Rocky Mountains, is denied political rights in all the localities in which he has settled; and the prejudice against the yellow man, in this respect, is much stronger than against the black man. There are now in the Nevada mountains alone, some ten thousand Chinese laborers, engaged in building the Pacific railroad; and though, as a general thing, the immigrants of this race exhibit no anxiety to become citizens, yet, in time, they will doubtless come to appreciate the privilege. The yellow race is also penetrating into the great territories of Idaho, Dacotah and Washington in considerable numbers, and bids fair, in twenty years, to form a very important part of the population. There is no doubt that everywhere, the white inhabitants would oppose their enjoyment of political rights. But this comprehensive measure which has just passed Congress, prevents the exercise of such prejudices, and will doubtless save a world of trouble about the question in future.

THE PRESIDENT IN A NEW LIGHT.—It is very evident that the President is now keenly feeling the misfortune of his unhappy relations with Congress. On the very day (last Monday) in which the resolutions impeaching him were introduced to the House of Representatives, he sent to the Senate a veto message, in which he took occasion to express himself in a manner somewhat different from his wont. He expressed his "deep regret" that there should be "any conflict of opinion between the Legislative and Executive Departments in regard to measures that vitally affect the prosperity and peace of the country." He also gave expression to the most excellent sentiment that "harmony between the coordinate branches of the Government, always necessary for the public welfare, was never more demanded than at the present time, and it will, therefore, *be my constant aim* to promote, as far as possible, concert of action between them." He, moreover, expressed himself as having become "more cautious lest the Executive should encroach upon any of the prerogatives of Congress, or exceed in any manner the constitutional limit of his duties." These are certainly remarkable utterances for President JOHNSON. We take them as good omens; and, though they may be considered as only the teachings of adversity, Congress should be none the less disposed to regard them in a friendly manner. Mr. JOHNSON will occupy the Presidential chair for more than two years yet, and his willing coöperation with Congress during that time is a matter of very high importance. The fact that Congress can pass measures over his vetoes does not diminish this importance. We suggest, therefore, that after Congress has fairly shelved the impeachment business, it give some consideration to the sentiments he has addressed to it, and which we have partially quoted. If even a tolerable amount of harmony could be secured between the President and the Congress whose sessions begin on the 4th of next March, the gain to the country would be incalculable.

Fenianism.

By inadvertence a paragraph was allowed to appear in yesterday's TIMES, in a news report about the Fenians, which expressed an opinion regarding Fenianism, the exact opposite of that entertained by this journal from the first moment the vile swindle was started. It seems that STEPHENS, after hiding himself for several weeks in order to make his dupes believe that he had gone to lead the revolutionary army in Ireland, has turned up again in New-York, doubtless with the view of getting more plunder out of the hard-working Irish men and women among us. The chief organizer and his fellow conspirators will, of course attempt, as before, to use the Press. We trust no reader of the TIMES will be led astray for a moment by any report of the revival of the imposture. Fellows like STEPHENS should be in the stocks—if that valuable institution were still in existence.

JUDICIAL FANATICISM.—Belgium, since its erection into an independent Kingdom, has been considered a model of constitutional government on the European Continent; yet all is not, even there, as it might be. One remarkable incident which took place in the Tribunal of Correction of Brussels, a week or two ago, is in point. One PIERRE TORDEUR, a printer, was summoned as a witness and sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth;" but he refused to conclude the oath with the formula "so help me God," saying that his religion prohibited him from invoking Divinity. The presiding Judge insisted upon the witness taking the oath as administered, declaring the oath of a witness to be a civil and not a religious act. The witness, persisting in his refusal, was adjudged to be in contempt of court, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and be imprisoned for fifteen days.

We were under the impression that the principle of religious tolerance and of perfect liberty of conscience was one of the fundamental axioms of Belgian public life. This judicial exhibition of fanaticism in not allowing a man to take his oath as a witness in accordance with his own religious convictions, seems to point to a different state of things. *L'Independance Belge* very properly observes that if this be law, then an Atheist may be compelled to swear on the Bible and a Jew forced to take his oath by invoking all the saints of the calendar. As this matter has already largely attracted the attention of the more influential of the Belgian journals, it will probably be taken up in the Chambers, now sitting, and will doubtless lead to an amendment.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.

The Postmaster-General, in answer to a resolution of the House, incloses a report from the Postmaster at New-York respecting mail service performed by the ocean Brazilian steamers, by which it appears that of the twelve round trips performed up to November 30, last, six failures occurred to arrive at New-York in time to make connection with the outward-bound steamers from that port to Brazil, for three of which failures the Company furnish explanations. The contract allows twenty-eight days for the performance of each outward trip from New-York to Rio Janeiro, and twenty-six days for each inward trip from Rio to New-York, including stoppages each way at the intermediate ports of St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia. The average time occupied on the outward trips already made was about twenty-nine days, and on the inward about twenty-seven days. Seven outward and six inward trips have been made within schedule time, and the time occupied in five outward and six inward trips has exceeded that allowed by the schedule.

CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY LOST IN WAR.

The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution asking for information in relation to claims for horses or other property seized or taken by the Government during MORGAN'S raid in Kentucky, for the purpose of suppressing that raid, incloses a report from Gen. EKIN, who says the number of claims received is seventy-six, for $11,117. The number recommended to the Third Auditor for settlement is twenty, for $2,525. Disallowed and suspended, requiring additional vouchers, thirty-eight, for $3,077. There is nothing to show the number of horses seized, nor does it seem that claims for other property have been received.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in the Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations: H. E. PECK, of Ohio, formerly Commissioner and Consul-General, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to the Republic of Hayti; WICKAM HOFFMAN, of Louisiana, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris; ALBERT G. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, to be Minister Resident at Costa Rica; Lieut.-Commander RICHARD L. LAW to be Commander in the Navy on the active list.

THE COLORADO BILL.

A dispatch has been received from Denver, dated Jan. 10, to the effect that the Territorial House of Representatives have passed a resolution protesting against the admission of Colorado as a State into the Union, and claiming that they represent the last and only legal expression of public opinion in that Territory.

THE TAX ON WINES.

A Committee of the National Academy of Sciences will meet on Wednesday evening in this city to examine and report on the various devices which may be submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for separating high and low wines as they flow from the still.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL.

The Company has only as yet located the two hundred thousand acres of land granted by the first act. Two hundred thousand acres granted by a subsequent act last Winter yet remain to be selected. The Land Office is engaged in examining the selections made with a view to issuing warrants therefor. The Company has purchased two powerful dredges, with a capacity to remove daily three thousand cubic yards of soil each, and two double propeller tugs. They are now constructing twenty-four scows, and have all their arrangements complete to commence active operations with the opening of navigation in the Spring. Their facilities are considered ample for removing the entire prism of the canal in one season. They confidently expect to have the canal in full operation with the opening of the navigation season of 1868. They have issued no bonds, and will receive their lands from the Government wholly free of all incumbrances. This canal will shorten the trip lengthwise to Lake Superior nearly two hundred miles, enable vessels to avoid the dangerous navigation around Kewenan Point, and save to shippers, in insurance, more than double the tolls allowed to the Canal Company.

SALE OF NEGROES IN MARYLAND.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day examined several witnesses with reference to the sale of negroes into Slavery for crime in Maryland. They established the fact that it was done in pursuance of a law of the State enacted in 1835, which makes it discretionary with the Judges of the Court to sentence them to imprisonment or to be sold into Slavery for a term of years.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

The act conferring suffrage on negroes in the District of Columbia is officially published. It is accompanied by the certificates of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, stating that it passed into a law nothwithstanding the President's veto.

COLORADO PROTESTS AGAINST BEING MADE A STATE.

A telegram was received here to-day from the Governor of Colorado Territory, of which the following is a copy:

DENVER, COLORADO, Jan. 10, 1867.

I am instructed by the House of Representatives of this Territory to send you the following resolution, passed by that body:

Whereas, It is announced in the public prints that it is the intention of Congress to admit Colorado as a State into the Union; therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of this Territory that, representing as we do the last and only legal expression of public opinion on this question, we earnestly protest against the passage of a law admitting the State, without first having the question submitted to the people, for the reasons: First, that we have a right to a voice in the selection of the character of our Government. Second, That we have not a sufficient population to support the expenses of a State Government. For these reasons we trust Congress will not force a government upon us against our will.

Respectfully, ALEX. CUMMINGS.

SURVEYS IN COLORADO.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns of the surveys of public lands from the Surveyor-General of Colorado Territory, covering eighteen townships of the sub-divisional survey. The locality is on the upper waters of the Kiawa, Comanche, Bijou, and running Taraque Creeks, the tributaries of the South Fork of the Platte River. Several of the townships contain pine forests fit for lumber and fuel, and covering sixteen sections of land, in some instances growing densely and in others sparsely. The lands are thirty miles in the southeasterly course from Denver City. In the southeastern part of township, seventh section, range No. 61, west of the south principal meridian, and east of Bijou Creek, the Surveyor discovered in the bank of a ravine, eight feet below the surface, a vein of soft coal two feet in thickness.

LAND SALES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns from the District Land Office at San Francisco, Cal., showing that in the month of November 15,160 acres were disposed of by cash sales and under homestead laws for actual settlement and cultivation. The cash sales amounted to $18,180, besides the disposal of several lots in Petaluma under the town property laws of 1864-65.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN ARKANSAS.

Returns from the Little Rock, (Ark.) office, received by the Commissioner, indicate that in the month of December 33 new farms were added to the productive power of the State by entries under the Homestead Law.

THE AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The National Equal Rights League Convention of Colored Men have passed a series of resolutions embracing the following points: 1. The right to wield the ballot, because we are American citizens, and as such entitled to it. 2. Because we are taxpayers, and as such justly entitled to full representation in the State and Federal Government. 3. Because we are patriots, and as such have proved our loyalty to the country by our self-sacrificing behavior in the hour of her sorest trial. 4. Because it is a natural and inherent right pertaining to every native-born American citizen, whether white or black, who has reached his majority. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Reconstruction Committee and ask a business interview.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day was brief, all the members were present save the Attorney-General. Nothing of great moment transpired.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

A practical test of the honesty of the Senatorial advocates of female suffrage will soon be made from an unexpected quarter. It will be remembered that Mr. SUMNER and others tacitly agreed to the proposition that women should be allowed to vote and hold office whenever they ask for it. A huge political joke is pending on this point.

THE GOLD BILL.

The bill authorizing the public sale of gold will scarcely be up before the Committee again in less than a week.

IMPEACHMENT.

The impeachment project makes but slow headway.

TAX ON MANUFACTURES.

It is thought the repeal of the five per cent. tax upon manufactures will be carried.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. FESSENDEN. It is Mr. WELLS' bill as a basis, and will be substituted for the House bill which passed that body last Summer. As illustrative of the changes made from the House bill and from the rates proposed by Mr. WELLS, I may mention a few of the leading articles. Salt is put up to the rates of the House bill. Flaxseed and linseed oil, no increase over present rates. Steel, same as in House bill. Fire-Crackers have been taken out of the tariff rates and put into the list of articles whose importation is expressly forbidden. Duties on hemp and flax will be unchanged. Jute is reduced from $15 to $5 per ton. Duties on most articles of hardware are somewhat advanced over those of Mr. WELLS' bill. On cotton goods, Mr. WELLS' rates were adopted, except on tape, galloons, &c. Ribbons were put up at seventy per cent. *ad valorem*, ten per cent. higher than Mr. WELLS' rates. The drug list was adopted as Mr. WELLS reported it. Bituminous coal was also put at Mr. WELLS' figures, fifty cents per ton. On wool the rates of the House bill were adopted, with an allowance on woolens for the duties on dye stuffs, which have been placed on the free list. On common forms of bar iron the rates of the House bill were adopted, with a drawback on iron and steel used in the manufacture of agricultural implements for exportation. The free list, as reported by Mr. WELLS, is not materially changed. A few articles have been taken from it, and a few descriptions of lumber have been put back. A clause has also been inserted allowing a drawback on articles of importation entering into ship building. A further clause has also been inserted, authorizing any Collector to seize any goods for undervaluation, paying the importer ten per cent. on the invoice cost, commissions and charges, and sell the same at auction.

SUBSTANCE OF THE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day reported a substitute for the Tariff Bill of the House passed during the last session. They take for the basis the reform proposed by Commissioner WELLS, and propose to amend it in the following among other particulars: On pimento, 15 cents; ground pimento, 18 cents, and ginger root, 5 cents per pound. Brandy to continue at $3 per gallon. On all other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, or other materials containing fifty per centum or less of alcohol, $2 50 a gallon, according to the present tariff. Cordials, liquors, &c., $2 to $2 50 a gallon.

The Finance Committee propose to reduce the duty on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds to $2 instead of $3 a pound, with — percent *ad valorem*, and the following changes on WELLS' bill on wools: On wools of the first-class imported unwashed, the value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States, including charges in such ports, shall be 32 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, with 10 per centum *ad valorem*; on wools unwashed, the value whereof at the port or place whence exported to the United States, including charges in such port, shall exceed 24 cents per pound, and not exceeding 32 cents per pound, the duty shall be 10 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per cent. *ad valorem*. Upon wools of the same class, unwashed, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, including charges in such port, shall exceed 32 cents per pound, the duty shall be 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

On camels, goats, alpacas, and like animals, 10 cents per pound, with ten per cent., and when the value is over 32 cents a pound, 12 cents per pound, with ten per cent. *ad valorem*. Upon wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence imported into the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents, or less, the duty shall be 3 cents per pound. Upon wools of the same class, unwashed, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 6 cents a pound.

On sheepskins and Angora goat skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, the duty shall be 30 per cent *ad valorem*; and on woolen rags, shoddy, Mungo extract of wool and waste, the duty shall be 12 cents per pound; and on woolen flocks the duty shall be 3 cents per pound. On woolen cloths, comprising broadcloths, cloakings, cassimeres, ladies' cloths, doeskins, trycots, and all other fulled or felted goods or fabrics, woolen shawls, flannels, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool not herein otherwise specified, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On blankets, and woolen and worsted yarns composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound; valued at above 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 50 cents per pound; valued at above 80 cents per pound, 60 cents per pound; and in addition thereto upon all the above-named articles, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On bunting, 20 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Women's and children's dress-goods and real or imitation Italian cloths and lastings, either in the gray or of uniform color, or in various colors or figures, produced in the process of weaving, or by coloring, staining, painting, printing or otherwise, commonly sold or purchased by the yard or other lineal measure, or by the piece, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, valued at not exceeding

20 cents the square yard, 6 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at above 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Provided, That on all such goods weighing four ounces and over per square yard, the duty shall be 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Hosiery composed wholly or in part of wool, comprising shirts, drawers, stockings, socks, gloves, mittens and all other goods, knitted or made on frames or by hand, and cloth gloves, 40 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Hats and caps of wool, and clothing ready made and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Webbings, beltings, cords, bindings, braidings and galoons composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 45 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Fringes, gimps, tassels, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons or tassel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, or of which the above-named materials are the component parts of chief value, 70 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at 50 cents or less per square yard, 35 per cent *ad valorem*; valued at over 50 cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth except silk oil-cloth, and on water-proof cloth not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On oil-silk cloth, 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. On spun silk, for filling in skeins or caps, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, thrown or organzine, and on floss silks, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On sewing silk, in the gum or purified, 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. On all ribbons, beltings, galoons, hat-bands, bindings, fringes, gimps, cloak and dress trimmings, fancy buttons, cords, dress-cords, cords and tassels, head-nets, head-dresses, neckties, collars and scarfs made of silk, 70 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On all other manufactures of silk mixed with other materials, comprised as above, in which silk is the material of chief value 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unmanufactured flax $15 a ton. Russia, Manilla, Italian and other unmanufactured hemps, $25 a ton. On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings, cot bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown hollands, linens, Spanish linens, diaper damasks, crash huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns or other manufactures of flax, hemp or jute, of which flax is the component material of chief value, not herein otherwise specified, 3 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Committee propose to strike out some of the iron features and insert old iron and metal scraps, $3 a ton; old wrought-iron scraps, $8 a ton; iron bars rolled and hammered, not less than one-half an inch nor more than four inches wide, and not less than half an inch and not more than two inches thick, 1¼ cents per pound; on ditto more than two inches thick, 1½ cents per pound; on all sizes not thinner than No. 8 wire, 1¼ cents per pound; bars and rods not less than seven-eighths of an inch nor more than two inches in diameter, 1¼ cents per pound; on iron bars or rods less than seven-eighths of an inch round or square, and more than two inches in diameter or square, and not less than nine-sixteenths of an inch round or square, 1¾ cents per pound; on bars or rods round or square not less than nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter or square, and not less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter or square, 2 cents per pound; on rods less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter or square, nor less than No. 9 wire gauge, 2½ cents per pound.

Cost remains as Commissioner WELLS suggests.

On hides raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. On hide cuttings, strips, tails and like articles used as glue stock, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. On raw goat skins in the hair, and on deer skins and calf skins raw, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On raw sheep skins or pelts without wool, 10 per centum *ad valorem*, and all skins dressed, tanned, tawed or curried, wholly or in part, not otherwise herein provided for, shall pay duty as leather, except skins of the North American Buffalo, which shall be admitted as raw skins, at a duty of ten per centum *ad valorem*. On skins and roans, pickled or salted, 10 per centum *ad valorem*. On skins tanned, colored or finished, 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On leather, namely: On bend or belting leather, and on Spanish or other sole leather, 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On French, German and other tanned calf skins, and on all upper leather except morocco, japanned and patent leather, 30 per centum *ad valorem*.

The free list, as proposed by Commissioner WELLS, is nearly the same in the bill as reported to-day.

The Committee add the section of the House bill, which provides that, from the first day of April next, there shall be allowed on the following articles when exported, a drawback equal to the amount of the duty paid on the imported materials used in the manufacture thereof, less five per centum on the amount of such drawback, which shall be retained for the use of the United States; and such drawback shall be ascertained in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, namely: On mowing-machines, reaping-machines, plows, axes, hatchets, spades, hoes, hay and manure forks, chisels, augers and carpenter's tools.

A new section provides that on and after the 1st day of April, 1867, there shall be allowed and paid, a drawback equal in amount to the import duty paid, on all iron, copper and cordage which shall be wrought up into the construction of sailing vessels of the United States, or used in repairing vessels of foreign build, documented in conformity with the provisions of the act of Dec. 23, 1852, less five per centum on the amount of such drawback, which shall be retained for the use of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided the word iron as herein used shall not be construed to include any manufactured articles of iron.

Another section provides that any goods, wares or merchandise imported into the United States upon which an *ad valorem* duty is imposed by law, may be taken by the United States upon the payment to the consigner thereof of the dutiable value of such goods, wares or merchandise as stated by the invoice thereof at the place of exportation, and in addition to such invoice value ten per centum thereof and the freight insurance and charges to the place of importation.

It is made the duty of the Collector of the Port of importation of any such goods, wares or merchandise, whenever they are, in his opinion, undervalued to an amount equal to ten per cent. of the invoice value thereof, to take possession of such goods, wares or merchandise as the property of the United States, and sell the same under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to pay the consignee the dutiable value.

Another section provides that all goods in bond or in bonded warehouses, on which duties have not been paid, shall, after this law takes effect, pay all rates of duty imposed by this act.

Carpenter's Lincoln.

When Mr. CARPENTER spent the Winter and Spring of 1864 in Washington, making studies for his painting, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," neither the artist nor his friends dreamed of the importance with which subsequent events were to invest his work. Had he produced nothing more than this well-known painting, the engraving of which has found its way into so many households over the land, the time and his labor would have been well spent; but his sincere admiration of Mr. LINCOLN led him to study the character of the man more closely, perhaps, than any artist ever before studied that of so distinguished a subject, and the fidelity with which he noted every incident tending to shed light upon the inner life of our late lamented President is sufficiently indicated by that popular and interesting volume, *Six Months at the White House*. During that time Mr. CARPENTER studied Mr. LINCOLN's countenance under every possible circumstance—when with his family in the relaxation of home-enjoyments and when weighed down by the cares of office; when oppressed by the news of disasters to our armies in the field and when elated by announcements of our victories, and the conscientious fidelity with which he turned all these opportunities to the furtherance of the great object which he had in view certainly received the highest praise possible to bestow upon it, when Mr. LINCOLN himself declared that the portrait produced by Mr. CARPENTER as the result of all this labor had more of himself in it than any representation which had ever before been made. This portrait has just been engraved in line and stipple by Mr. FREDERICK HALPIN, whose ability in this line of work is so well known as to need no commendation, and which, if it asked for any indorsement, would find it in the admirable manner in which the work itself has been executed. Possibly, in the transfer of the likeness to steel, some of that roughness which was a characteristic of Mr. LINCOLN's countenance, and which was so admirably reproduced in the painting, giving it a naturalness not to be found in any other portrait, may have been refined away; but the expression of the eye, earnest and yet alive with kindly feeling; the bristling hair and the half negligent collar, with a score of minute details which any one who examines the likeness critically will note as characteristic peculiarities of Mr. LINCOLN, have all been faithfully preserved, and stamp this at once as an original and most carefully studied portrait. The first criticism which very many will offer upon the engraving is that the forehead is not wide enough, and that too much breadth is given to the cheek bones; but it is a curious fact, and one, we believe, never before stated, that Mr. LINCOLN himself was inclined to believe that Mr. CARPENTER erred in making the forehead too broad; nor was he satisfied to the contrary until the artist demonstrated by actual measurement with the compass that the proportions were mathematically correct. But while Mr. CARPENTER has worked out every detail with the fidelity of a Pre-Raphaelite he has succeeded beyond any other artist in preserving Mr. LINCOLN's natural expression. Indeed, it would have been very strange if he had not accomplished this in view of his own well-known ability and the extraordinary opportunities which he enjoyed for the accomplishment of his work. The cordial indorsements which the engraving has received from those who knew Mr. LINCOLN the most intimately, and the circumstances under which it was produced, all go far to warrant the claim Mr. CARPENTER makes—that this should be regarded as the "final likeness" of Mr. LINCOLN. The engraving is published by Mr. A. J. JOHNSON.

Amusements.

STEINWAY HALL.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his third Symphony Soirée at this establishment to-night. Of the orchestra it is unnecessary to speak. It is always the principal attraction. On the present occasion, however, Mr. THOMAS will be assisted by the members of the Mendelssohn Union, whose services contributed so largely to the pleasure and importance of the last entertainment. The Union sings various pieces from "St. Paul." The orchestral works are the "Suite in C," by RAFF, the "Ave Vernon Corpus," by MOZART, and the "D Minor Symphony," by SCHUMANN.

SUNDAY CONCERT.—The twentieth Sunday concert takes place to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall. The occasion is in every way important, inasmuch as it returns to us the members of the celebrated Bateman troupe, Mme. PARAPA, Signor FERRANTE, Signor FORTUNA, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. HATTON, &c. The orchestra will, as heretofore, be under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and the programme is, as usual, excellently and judiciously selected.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The performances to-night are as follows: "Heloise," "Paranquet" and "Le Supplice de Tantale."

BATEMAN CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. BATEMAN, who, with his concert troupe, has recently been delighting the people of the great West, is in the City and proposes to appear before the Brooklyn public on Monday at the Academy of Music. Mlle. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor FERRANTI, Mr. MILLS and CARL ROSA will take part in the concert, while the grand orchestra, under the able conduct of THEO. THOMAS, will not only accompany the soloists but interpret several popular and classical works. The seats are rapidly selling and the house will be immense.

NEW-YORK.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Senatorial Caucus—Legislative Recess.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1867.

The Senatorial contest finally took the shape which has been first advanced in this correspondence. The Assembly Chamber was crowded at an early hour last evening with deeply interested spectators, and much confidence was expressed by the supporters of each of the three principal candidates. The few who were not partisans of either, and who took a calmer view of the situation, felt satisfied, however, that nothing but some strange and unexpected turn in affairs could possibly throw the great prize the second time into the hands of Judge HARRIS. It was foreseen that his vote would almost inevitably be strongest on the first ballot, and that his forces would gradually melt away and go to swell the votes of the two real competitors. Of these DAVIS seemed, in the sporting sense, the favorite; not that he had the greater popularity in the crowd, but those who looked on with the keen and calculating eyes of the professional sporting man, (and a number of this class were, as usual on similar occasions, seen in the lobbies), were more ready to stake their money on him than on Mr. CONKLING. But the popular pulse evidently beat more strongly for Mr. CONKLING than for his competitors. The young, earnest and ardent politicians of the Republican Party, who impart to it so much of its life and vigor, and who have borne it along through such an extraordinary career of victories, recognized instinctively in him a representative of their own class and rallied enthusiastically around him.

Judge DAVIS was less known, and although his high personal qualities were everywhere admitted, he had none of those claims which your true politician delights to recognize and reward, and which are founded upon services and sacrifices for the common cause. Still the best wire-pullers in Albany were generally for him; they had been holding secret caucusses night after night; the Speaker was his devoted friend, and it was rumored that the leading consideration in the construction of the Committee had been the acquisition of additional strength for Judge DAVIS. Moreover there was a quiet and satisfied air about his leading supporters which was very assuring to the mass of his friends, and seemed to preclude the idea of defeat.

The roll was called. Every member was present except one Senator, (PARSONS,) confined to his bed by sickness, and allowed to vote by proxy. Senator FOLGER took the Chair, and the ball was fairly opened. Mr. ROBERTS, of Oneida County, presented the name of ROSCOE CONKLING, with a brief eulogium, strong without being extravagant, and exceedingly effective. The reception of his name showed how strong a hold Mr. CONKLING had upon the hearts of his friends, and how numerous they were in the assemblage. Mr. BURROWS then nominated Judge DAVIS. His speech was also powerful and effective, but it was noticed that he rested his claim almost exclusively upon the staunch republicanism of the section in which his candidate lives. There was no such record of bills and public services to point to as in the case of CONKLING. Mr. SMITH, of Albany, then named Judge HARRIS for reëlection, paying a high tribute to his character and public services. Mr. GREELEY and Judge BALCOM were both named by friends, and the balloting began. The rest you already know. On the announcement of the result of the first formal ballot, it was seen that the Harris strength was beginning to break up, and the most strenuous efforts began to be made to secure the fragments for the two rivals. But although they ran through the remaining ballots very near to each other, CONKLING gradually pulled ahead. He would have been elected on the fourth ballot, but, as was announced, somebody "either by accident or design," deposited a double ticket, and the whole vote was thrown out.

The best feeling prevailed, as it has throughout the whole canvass. A crowd, not composed by any means exclusive of Mr. CONKLING's supporters, immediately assembled in his rooms, and the warmest felicitations were exchanged.

Judge DAVIS was one of the first to speak, and did himself much credit by the good-natured manner in which he received his defeat, and congratulated his adversary.

ANOTHER RECESS.

The Senate had a session of a few minutes this morning, and adjourned over to Monday. The Assembly has also taken a recess to next week; it is to be hoped that, now the Senatorial contest is over, business, which is very much behind hand, will be taken up next week with spirit.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. WILBER—In relation to the public markets of the City of New-York. He stated he did so for the purpose of having it printed.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CRANDALL—In relation to the Clerks of Police Courts in the City of New-York.

By Mr. PLUMB—Relative to the Poor Department in Erie County.

By Mr. HINSON—To incorporate the Buffalo Liedertafel Singing Society.

By Mr. OAKEY—To incorporate the Mechanics' and Traders' Saving Institution of Brooklyn.

By Mr. HAYNES—To amend the Charter of Brooklyn. Also for the improvement of the Coney Island Road.

By Mr. JAQUES—To incorporate the Nassau Gas Company of Brooklyn.

By Mr. HINESDALE—To incorporate a Metropolitan Harbor District and a Board of Wharves and Piers.

Also, to amend the charter of the Security Life Insurance Company.

By Mr. GRIDLEY—To incorporate the Provident Fund Society of New-York; also, for a railroad in Seventy-ninth-street and other streets in New-York; the construction of a railroad in Fourteenth-street and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. IRVING—For a railroad from Fifty-ninth-street to South Ferry.

By M. C. MURPHY—To abolish the Board of Councilmen in New-York.

By Mr. RUSSELL—For a railroad in Lexington-avenue and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—To confirm certain acts of the Mayor of New-York; also for a railroad in Lexington-avenue and other streets in New-York City.

By Mr. O'REILLEY—To prevent non-residents from holding stands in the public markets in New-York; also to prevent the use of steam on the Second-avenue Railroad.

By Mr. CREAMER—To establish a Free German-American Institute in New-York City.

By L. BUCK—To incorporate the Plasterers' Society of New-York.

By W. S. CLARK—To amend the Registry Law.

By Mr. LEFEVER—To abolish the office of Keeper of the City Hall and other offices in Brooklyn.

By Mr. ARCHER—To amend the Game Laws.

By Mr. PENFIELD—To amend the charter of New-Rochelle Savings Bank; also to amend the charter of the Portchester Savings Bank.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD—To amend the charter of Auburn City; also to amend the charter of the Auburn Water Works Company.

By Mr. BRUCE—To incorporate the New-York Metropolitan Market Company.

By Mr. SCHUTT—To amend the charter of the village of Geneva.

By M. C. MURPHY—To provide separate prisons for children convicted of minor offences.

By Mr. IRVING—To establish and enforce the sale of vegetables by weight.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—Appropriating $500,000 for the building of a new capitol.

By Mr. WEED—To facilitate the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

By Mr. OAKEY—For the construction of a railroad in Avenue C, New-York.

By Mr. READY—To incorporate the Germans' Savings Bank in Brooklyn.

By Mr. CREAMER—To construct a railroad in Lexington-avenue, New-York.

By L. BUCK—To construct a railroad in Twenty-third-street, New-York.

By Mr. CREAMER—For a railroad in Christopher and other streets, New-York.

By Mr. DONOHO—Relative to the tenure of offices in New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—To amend the charter of Hunter's Point Railroad.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to brokers.

By Mr. REYNOLDS—To incorporate the New-York College of Dentistry.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—To reduce the fare on railroads of passengers not furnished with seats.

By Mr. SELKREG—To amend the game laws.

By Mr. BLAIR—For the further protection of female employes in New-York City.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LENT—To incorporate the Metropolitan Transit Company.

By Mr. THOMAS MURPHY—To regulate the transportation of inflammable substances on railroads and steamboats.

By Mr. HICKS—To legalize certain acts of the Elmira Common Council; to amend the charter of Elmira, and to erect a new ward in Elmira.

By Mr. LENT—To create the Metropolitan Aqueduct Department, providing that the Governor shall appoint five Commissioners, who shall have full charge of all the Croton waterworks and the sewerage and drainage in the Metropolitan District.

By Mr. WILBER—For the better protection of baggage transported on railroads in the State.

By Mr. THOMAS MURPHY—Relative to the transportation of inflammable substances on railroads. The bill provides that no railroad shall carry passengers or animals on any train to which there is attached a car or cars loaded with petroleum. It also prohibits the carrying of hay or straw on open cars.

By Mr. FOLGER—Relative to the assessment and collection of taxes in New-York. The bill proposes to consolidate the different Departments relating to taxes and assessments under one head.

By Mr. LOW—To amend the law of 1859 relative to the redemption of the notes of closing banks. This bill provides for the redemption of the notes by depositing securities instead of money.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. STANFORD—To provide a supply of water for the City of Schenectady.

By Mr. LENT—To prohibit the overcrowding of stages and horse-cars.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To amend the general railroad law so as to secure to express companies equal facilities for transportation of freight.

Resolutions were adopted to proceed to the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday next, at noon, and to meet the Assembly in joint committee on Wednesday next, at noon, to compare the vote of the two Houses for Senator.

Adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. KEADY called up the resolution instructing the Committee on Public Health to make a thorough examination of the tenement-houses in New-York and Brooklyn, and report the result to the House.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to amend by providing that the examination shall not be a charge on the public treasury.

Mr. CREAMER was in favor of making the resolution effective. A Committee of the House could not spend the necessary time without expense. The Superintendent of Buildings of New-York was the proper officer to make this examination, and he moved to amend by substituting that officer instead of the Committee on Public Health.

Mr. KEADY said that would not reach Brooklyn.

After further debate the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Adjourned until 7:30 o'clock Monday evening.

The New-Hampshire Third District Republican Nomination.

The Republican Convention for the Third Congressional District of New-Hampshire was held in West Lebanon on Wednesday, a large number of delegates being present. HENRY ABBOTT, Esq., of Winchester, stated that, as Hon. JACOB BENTON, of Lancaster, Coos County, had been supported by the entire delegation from his county eight years ago, and also four years ago, and was again presented as a candidate for the nomination, with a united delegation from Coos in his favor, he was authorized by Ex-Gov. WILLIAM HAILE to withdraw the latter's name in Mr. BENTON's favor. LEVI W. BARTON, of Newport, also withdrew his name, and Major-Gen. DUNCAN's name having been withdrawn, Mr. BENTON was nominated by acclamation. Mr. BENTON afterwards appeared and accepted the nomination, in the course of his remarks saying:

To the great, progressive, patriotic, Republican Party the liberty-loving people of this country look with ardent hope and anxious solicitude for such a restoration of the revolted States as shall consolidate the Union upon the only sure foundations—truth, justice and impartial freedom. To the platform or principles of that party, as a means of securing the greater good to the people of the whole country, I pledge you my cordial, constant and uncompromising support.

Mr. BENTON is a lawyer, about 50 years of age, and one of the ablest of the public men of the State. Four years ago he was the only competitor of Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON (now United States Senator) for the Congressional nomination, and on the fourth ballot the entire vote of a full Convention was exactly divided between the two. He is earnest in his convictions, and courageous in the support of his opinions, and would make an able and efficient member of Congress. The Republican nominations for Congress in New-Hampshire have now all been made.

TWELFTH WARD SCHOOLS.—The Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward met last evening at the school-house in Manhattanville, and organized for the year with the following result, viz.: John Straiton, Chairman; Charles Place, Secretary; Gillespie Miller, Clerk. The following gentlemen compose the Board for the present year: David H. Knapp, John Scallon, Lawson N. Fuller, John Straiton and Charles Place.

New-York Editors.

Editors from the following leading papers of New-York have been to the Colton Dental Association and had teeth extracted with the gas, and have certified that the operation was painless and the gas pleasant: TIMES, *Herald, Tribune, World, Evening Post, Sunday Courier, Sunday Atlas, Home Journal*, New-York *Observer*, and some others not remembered. Patients who wish to avoid waiting their turn should call or write and secure an appointment. Office, 19 Cooper Institute.—[*Advertisement*.

"Exceedingly Effective.—'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES' are excellent lozenges for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are certainly exceedingly effective. We have known several instances in which troublesome coughs have ceased very speedily after one or two Troches were taken."—*Christian World*, London, Eng.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather**. It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Rupture.

P. E. MINOR, M. D., cures rupture permanently, on young or old, in from 4 to 8 weeks, without operation, by the use of an external remedy, with or without furnishing a truss, without hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed. References at his rooms, No. 484 Broadway.

Musical String Tops

Have no springs to break; always wound up. Send for Circular, to the Agent,

L. P. TIBBALS,
No. 478 Broadway, New-York.

Another Cure.—H. MULLEN, Esq., of No. 134 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, has been completely cured of a violent attack of Rheumatism by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, and is willing to state his case to any person who will call at the above address.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Bartlett's Sewing-Machines, No. 569 BROADWAY.—A new style, for use by hand or foot, at $25. Warranted, and sent by express everywhere.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke SHIRTS. For sale everywhere. No. 409 Broadway, N.Y.

The Mother's Treasure.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity and gives rest and health to the child.

The Row in Germany.

A late telegram says, "Troops are marching for the *Oder*." The same thing is occurring here, troops of ladies and gentlemen march every day for the *odor* to thousands of drug stores. We mean, of course, the most famous of all odors, PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MF'G CO.

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Card from Ball, Black & Co.

For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.

To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports*, will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial; but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been reëchoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored; and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1867.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 27th ultimo contains in its New-York correspondence the FOLLOWING ALLUSION TO HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, BEVERAGE OF HEATH.

"It may interest Cincinnatians to know that a new beverage has recently been introduced here which promises to rival if not SUPPLANT lager, double X, and any quantity of similar throat lubricators, now so popular in the United States. The new drink has, moreover, quite a RESPECTABLE PRESTIGE as being of 'SANITARY VALUE, and, in fact, brings from Europe an EXALTED REPUTE, which appears to justify the assumption of its name—Biere de Sante de Hoff, or Hoff's Beer of Health, or Hoff's Gesundheite Bier. Across the water, it has for eighteen years been accumulating reputation, until its annual consumption both as a BEVERAGE and REMEDY has reached the handsome aggregate of from fifteen to eighteen millions of bottles. Its manufacture is a monopoly protected by a patent, and Mr. Hoff, the proprietor, has opened an American branch office in this City, at No. 542 Broadway. Another name for this beer is 'Hoff's Malt Extract,' from which it is easy to infer what the principal materials are of which it is compounded, &c.

For the benefit of all sick and suffering we publish the above, adding for their information the latest Prussian official report from the Garrison Hospital at Breslau, dated on the battle-field, July 29, 1866:

"Hoff's Malt Extract, Beverage of Health, is highly valued as a refreshing and nourishing remedy, and is preferable to all other compounds in scorbutic cases, profuse suppurations, loss of blood, indigestions, and in consumptive cases especially, because it is so readily taken by the sick, &c." DR. MEINECKE,
First Physician of the Staff."

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot for America, No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barnum's Museum.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

MARRIED.

DICKINSON—BASS.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, JOHN P. DICKINSON to ANNIE VIRGINIA, daughter of Samuel W. Bass, Esq., all of this City.

HOLLINGSWORTH—BANKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the residence of Mrs. J. Lent, in Le Roy, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Gasner, J. H. HOLLINGSWORTH, of New-York, to Miss LUCY H., daughter of the late Hiram Banker, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.

JAFFRY—BIRDSALL.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, CLIFFORD D. JAFFRY, third son of the late Richard W. Jaffry, to LUCIE BRAINERD, daughter of the late William B. Birdsall, of Peekskill, N. Y.

KEILEY—KEILEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., MARY L., daughter of Mathew Keiley, Esq., to WM. KEILEY, all of this City.

DIED.

COGGILL.—On Friday, Jan. 11, at his residence, No. 288 5th-av., GEORGE COGGILL, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

CARTER.—Suddenly, of paralysis, on Thursday, Jan. 10, in the 71st year of her age, ANN ELIZA, wife of Galen Carter, M. D., and daughter of the late Col. Hezekiah Ketchum, of Saratoga County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

COX.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday morning, Jan. 10, JOSEPH, infant son of William and Martha L. Cox, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 43 Bedford-av., corner of Taylor-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DEMAREST.—On Friday morning, Jan. 11, at 9 o'clock, MARY DEMAREST, aged 79 years and 11 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, David, No. 142 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

DISOSWAY.—At Rossville, on Thursday, Jan. 10, CORNELIUS DISOSWAY, aged 64 years.

Funeral Sunday afternoon.

FILLEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, M. B. FILLEY.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 12, at 2 P. M., from No. 402 West 22d-st.

FARNAM.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 11, JAMES FARNAM, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the honorary and active members of the Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment N. G., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 55 South 8th-st., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

HAYES.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, MARY VANDERPOOL HAYES, widow of Oliver J. Hayes.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 16 Park-place, Newark, N. J., on Monday next, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 10, CECELIA RAY, wife of William P. Howell, and daughter of J. Madison Huntting, of East Hampton, L. I., aged 24 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 1 P. M., from the residence of her father, C. J. Howell, No. 30 West 38th-st.

HALEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, ELIZA HALEY, aged 83 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 139 East 20th-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

MCALLIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, Mrs. SARAH MCALLIS, aged 78 years.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Riley, No. 16 Douglas-st., Brooklyn, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STRYKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, of pleurisy, CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, aged 73 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 142 Livingston-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SHEAR.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at the residence of his son, Ridge Farm, Unionvale, Dutchess County, DANIEL SHEAR, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 10½ A. M., at the Christian Church in the Clove. Trains on Saturday for South Dover at 8:15 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE & GLENNEY.

PRACTICAL DENTISTS,

No. 893 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and STERLING SILVER WARE,

for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

HOLBROOK'S NEWARK, N. J., CITY DIRECTORY $3.—Those desiring the above work for 1867-8, can address A. STEPHEN HOLBROOK, No. 3 Mechanic-st., Newark, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordiae Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS.

No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, I will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTNAM, Lynchburgh, Va.

SEPT. 27, 1866.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

THE PUBLIC FANCY

has been charmed by the opening of
MISS BRADDON'S NEW STORY,
Entitled
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING,
commenced in the SUNDAY MERCURY of last week, and is
ALL EAGERNESS
to accompany Joyce Harker in his endeavors to bring home their guilt to the
MURDERERS OF CAPT. JERNAM.
Several chapters in continuation will be published in the
SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW,
to which will be prefixed such a *résumé* of the installments already given, as will thoroughly post the reader on all its essential points. Among the most agreeable literary features of the SUNDAY MERCURY is its famous
TABLE TALK,
in which wit, humor, pathos, sarcasm and broad burlesque are delightfully mingled. The quaint, droll, dry, pungent and popular letters of
A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER
enliven this department; and its
TRENCHANT SATIRICAL POEMS
on the vices, follies, extravagances and fanaticism of the age have never been excelled in any newspaper or other periodical published in this country. THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY IS TREBLE THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS PUT TOGETHER.

WHAT WILL SHE DO?

Is the question among the thousands of readers who left
POOR JENNY MILSON,
the heroine of "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER: OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING," in a fearful strait last Sunday.
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY
may, perhaps, enlighten them on that point and lead them to the whereabouts of the
SECRET WITNESS
of a terrible crime. New characters will make their debut on the scene to-morrow, and in order to render the story perfectly intelligible from its commencement to those who did not read the first chapters, a full synopsis of them will be prefixed to the installment to appear in the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER of to-morrow.
THE TOTAL CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS PROPER PUBLISHED IN NEW-YORK IS SCARCELY EQUAL TO ONE-THIRD OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY ALONE.

THE WONDERFUL VICISSITUDES

in the career of
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING,"
as developed in the extraordinary romance of that name, now publishing in the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
from the
PROOF-SHEETS OF THE AUTHORESS,
will interest the novel-reading world more deeply than anything in the shape of a work of fiction that has appeared in
SERIAL LITERATURE
during the last twenty years. The tale is *sui generis*. There is nothing like it extant, and
MISS BRADDON
may be congratulated on having produced the very best sensational romance of the present day.
As the SUNDAY MERCURY (according to the record of the Internal Revenue Department) has a circulation *tripling* THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN NEW-YORK, the authoress will tell her story to an American audience composed of every class, and of incomputable magnitude.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT TO-MORROW.

Those who failed to obtain an opportunity of reading the opening chapters of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING,
in last Sunday's issue of the great
METROPOLITAN SUNDAY JOURNAL,
will not again be disappointed, as A PERFECT SYNOPSIS of the first portion of the story will appear in
TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.
This romance, which is undoubtedly superior to any of its predecessors from the same source,
WILL BE CONTINUED
at great length in the edition of to-morrow and thereafter, in large installments, until completed.
AN APOLOGY
is due to the multitudes who were unable to procure copies of last week's paper. A "rush" was expected, and it was thought, had been provided for; but the extra edition was quite too small to meet the extra demand. It was "gobbled" before noon, to the last copy, and still the hungry public was unsatisfied. There will, it is hoped, be
NO DISAPPOINTMENTS
to-morrow, as the ordinary edition of the SUNDAY MERCURY will be increased
SIX THOUSAND COPIES,
in order to meet the pressure for the new story. Excluding this addition, however, the
GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL
has a circulation which exceeds that of all the other Sunday newspapers printed in the City of New-York, MULTIPLIED BY THREE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE.
FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
The best Silver Watch in the market for $30, sent free of expense to any part of the country.
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
No. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—THE DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE beg to announce to the public that owing to the great labor attendant upon preparing the ballots and procuring the additional presents arising from the sale of a greater number of tickets than was at first contemplated, that the distribution which was expected to take place on the 14th inst. is unavoidably postponed until the 28th inst., when it will positively take place.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
JOHN H. WHITE,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
WILLIAM ORTON,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

GLASS LETTERS, GLASS NUMBERS for store windows and signs. Surpass ordinary gilding for beauty and lasting. Transferable upon removal. Merchants' and painters' orders sent safely anywhere. No. 107 Fulton-st., Glass Letter Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SUNDAY SENSATION.

The publication of the opening chapters of Miss M. E. Braddon's new romance entitled
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE BALLAD-SINGER OF WAPPING,
Created a tremendous flutter among the obscure Sunday newspapers, that depend on stale English magazines republished in New York for the slow stories with which they regale a very limited circle of the slowest kind of readers. This most extraordinary work of the
QUEEN OF NOVELISTS
will be continued at great length in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW,
and the continuation will be preceded by a COMPREHENSIVE ABSTRACT of the chapters already given: so that the disappointed who applied for papers at the office after the entire edition of the GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL had been
SWEPT OFF
last Sunday will be enabled to
BEGIN AT THE BEGINNING
without losing a single point of interest embodied in the first installment of the story. Since Eugene Sue's
MYSTERIES OF PARIS,
which fascinated the whole novel-reading world, never have the
COVERT VILLANIES
of the criminal class of a great metropolis been so strikingly illustrated as in the early chapters of this powerful romance. In painting
DESPERADOES
Miss Braddon is unrivaled, as well as in portraying the subtler types of wickedness, and in both these departments she has excelled all her former achievements in "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; or THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING." The
CORRECTED PROOF SHEETS
of the authoress, purchased for the exclusive use of the SUNDAY MERCURY, are promptly transmitted from London, and the story will be published in
LARGE INSTALLMENTS,
IN
ADVANCE OF THE ENGLISH ISSUES,
until the whole is complete.

The day has forever passed, in this country, when
JOG-TROT JOURNALS
could interest any class of society, and the time is fast approaching for their
FINAL EXIT
from the scene. Already, in fact, the symptoms of an *incurable marasmus* are manifest in their dwindling circulation and the leanness of their business columns. Meanwhile the SUNDAY MERCURY exhibits, from week to week, REDOUBLED ENERGY, not in one department alone, but in each individual department that goes to make up
A UNIVERSAL CHRONICLE
of the earliest, fullest and most authentic information on all current subjects which excite the curiosity, tickle the fancy, or concern the interests of a
WIDE-AWAKE PUBLIC.
It is as easy to prove this to be true as it is to assert it. Take the contents of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
of Jan. 6 (last Sunday) as an illustration of the fact. On that day the columns of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER contained more
SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
than all the other papers combined. Among its other Lightning Specialties were the ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT to be exhibited against the President by the dominant party in the House of Representatives. This important piece of intelligence did not appear in any other paper until Monday morning. To be
ONE DAY IN ADVANCE
of the entire Press of the country, in a matter like this, is something of a triumph in an age when an hour is of more consequence in all human affairs than a week was thirty years ago. The SUNDAY MERCURY of the 6th was also the only journal printed on that day which gave in full the
RACY DISSERTATION ON "ROOTS"
with which Hon. Thaddeus Stevens enlivened the House on the 5th inst. The SUNDAY MERCURY SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ALBANY, of the same date, which completely lifted the vail from the intrigues of party at the State Capitol, and exposed all the ins and outs, twistings, dodges and devices of the various candidates for the Senatorship and their wire-pulling friends, was another sample of the style in which the most vigilant of newspapers steal a march upon its sleepy cotemporaries. No other paper published last Sunday had so full and clear an account of the assassination and suicide which startled the City on the preceding evening as the SUNDAY MERCURY—its three reports of the tragedy, including the proceedings of the Coroner, containing more information on the subject than all the other journals. In the department of
THEATRICAL AND SHOW NEWS,
THE SUNDAY MERCURY IS CONFESSEDLY WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THE WORLD.
Intelligence of the latest dates from all the Dramatic and Musical Centres of both hemispheres converges in its amusement columns, which thus become the *vade mecum* alike of professionals and the public. Whoever takes the trouble to compare the Ship News, Importation Lists, Sporting Information, Special Police Reports, Suburban Intelligence and Political Items, with those of any and every Sunday press, will find that in fullness, completeness, accuracy and lateness of date, they are ahead of all competition.
Paying the highest prices for every species of literary contributions likely to be acceptable to its readers, the SUNDAY MERCURY presents a variety in the department of
POPULAR LITERATURE,
not to be found in any other weekly publication in America. Its
TABLE TALK
alone would make a reputation for any "family paper," abounding as it does in gems of sentimental and satirical verse, acute sarcasm, irresistible burlesque, and specimens of quiet humor of the highest order of merit.
Thus does THE SUNDAY MERCURY cover in one comprehensive double sheet the whole ground of Literary, Political, Business and general journalism. It contains more matter, or in printer's language, more thousands of ems, than any other newspaper in Christendom.
Can be it be a matter of surprise, then, that this independent
JOURNAL OF THE MASSES,
caring for no party, clique or faction, and relying solely on the people for its patronage,
PRINTS AND SELLS
every Sunday morning an edition EQUAL TO THREE TIMES THE AGGREGATE CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS; thus leaving the entire group of its would-be competitors
HULL DOWN IN ITS WAKE,
and predestined to utter wreck without a chance of salvage.

A CLEAN SWEEP

OF THE
ENTIRE EDITION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY, containing the first installment of Miss Braddon's new story,
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING,
was made before 10 o'clock on Sunday morning last. Due care, however, will be taken to meet the
POPULAR PRESSURE
anticipated to-morrow, by adding several thousand copies to the regular issue. The
SECOND INSTALLMENT
of this intensely interesting romance will appear in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW, THE 13TH INSTANT,
accompanied by such a synopsis of the portion already published as will give the reader a clear conception of its scope and bearing. The abstract has been prepared for the especial benefit of the thousands who failed to obtain copies of last week's SUNDAY MERCURY, and it will enable them to master in ten minutes all the leading incidents of the introductory chapters. A sufficient number of the
ADVANCE SHEETS
of the story have already been received from the authoress to indicate its character. Unquestionably it is
MISS BRADDON'S GREATEST WORK.
Never before has she portrayed all that is dark, subtle and profound in human villainy so forcibly as in that sublime embodiment of evil, VICTOR CARRINGTON, or depicted a determined, devoted woman so grandly and truly as in the central figure of the story, "THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING," one of Nature's patricians in soul, intellect and person.
It is a great satisfaction to the proprietors of the LEADING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA, after having secured this latest production of Miss Braddon's pen for
EXCLUSIVE PUBLICATION
here, to be able to assure the reading public that nothing she has heretofore written will compare with it in intensity of interest. By the time the twenty-fifth chapter is reached, the whole story-reading community will admit, *nemine dissentiente*, that "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER" is an offspring of genius, of which anybody who ever achieved celebrity in the realm of exciting fiction might have been proud to be the parent.

NEITHER LABOR NOR EXPENSE
is spared to render the various departments of the SUNDAY MERCURY as interesting and complete as it is possible to make them. All the most efficient machinery of modern journalism, with capital to grease the wheels, is employed in its service. Every class of talent which can enhance its value as a UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER, is laid under contribution, without regard to cost, to enliven, instruct and amuse the public through its columns. And, in return for this,
WHAT HAS THE PUBLIC DONE
for the
SUNDAY MERCURY?
The story may be told, or rather summed up, in one brief sentence. Popular support long ago placed it at the head of the Sunday Press, and it is now the MOST POPULAR WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in America.
Some idea of the magnitude of the regular issue of the paper may be formed from the fact that a
MAMMOTH LIGHTNING PRESS,
capable of printing
18,000 SHEETS PER HOUR,
is employed incessantly from 9 o'clock on Saturday night until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, in working off the edition, ☞ WHICH IS EQUAL TO THE COMBINED ISSUES OF THE FIVE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS, THREE TIMES TOLD.
Most of the latter are printed upon hand presses, mere *mechanical snails* incapable of striking off as many *hundreds* per hour as the Lightning Press of THE SUNDAY MERCURY strikes off THOUSANDS!
The Business world needs legal protection from the advertising drummers of these
SMALL FRY
of journalism. They exaggerate to an extent almost too monstrous for belief the circulation of the prints they represent, and obtain under
FALSE PRETENCES
the limited amount of advertisements they bring in. This nefarious system ought to be put down. If an ordinary sharper, by means of mendacious representations, obtains money for which he does not intend to render a fair equivalent, the law interferes and compels him to make restoration. Why should sharpers connected with obscure newspapers be permitted to do the same thing every day with perfect impunity? Money paid for advertisements *buried*, not *published*, in such sheets should be recoverable by legal process, unless the proprietors can, by their books, and also by following the example of the SUNDAY MERCURY, and throwing open to the public their press-rooms during running hours, prove that their actual circulation corresponds with the statements made by their drummers.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
EMPLOYS
NO ADVERTISING AGENTS.
It not unfrequently receives over the counter more advertisements than it can find room for, and is sometimes compelled to leave out columns of business announcements. The circulation of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER is a matter of record. The books of the
INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT
will bear out the statement that for
THREE YEARS PAST
IT HAS TRIPLED THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS PROPER ISSUED IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

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WILD CHERRY,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hansa*; for Ireland via Queenstown per steamer *City of Baltimore*, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:30 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer *Pereire*, will close at this office at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, and at the up-town offices as follows on FRIDAY, the 11th inst.: Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 8 P. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

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THE BOOK OF AMERICAN PASTIMES, containing a history of the principal YACHTING, ROWING, BASE BALL and CRICKET CLUBS of the United States, by CHARLES A. PEVERELLY, Reporter of Out-Door Sports for New-York journals for many years, will be published on SATURDAY, Jan. 12. Subscribers' copies at the office of the New-York *Leader*, No. 11 Frankfort-st. 12mo, illustrated, 500 pages. Price $2 50.

NEW BOOKS,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

POEMS, GRAVE AND GAY. By GEORGE ARNOLD, author of "Drift," 1 Vol., small 4to. Beveled boards, gilt top. $2.

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EVERY SATURDAY, No. 55, FOR JAN. 19, is now ready, and contains: A Shot at Twelve Paces; Sainte Beuve's Sketch of Gavarni; Mrs. Brown's Christmas Story; The Village on the Cliff, by Miss THACKERAY; A Naturalist's Home; Silcote of Silcotes, by HENRY KINGSLEY; A Literary Camp-Follower; Black Sheep, by EDMUND YATES; Foreign Notes; Mrs. Katherine's Lantern, by WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

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Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

CAUTION.
TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.
The public are cautioned against negotiating any of the following Government Securities, which were stolen from the safe of the Royal Insurance Company, on 10th December last, as the payment of the Coupons or Interest and the transfer or conversion of said securities has been stopped by a caveat filed against them in the Treasury Department of the United States, at Washington, and effective steps have been taken to make said securities unsalable in Europe.
The Royal Insurance Company will pay a
REWARD OF $10,000
for the recovery of said Securities, or in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of them.
5 per cent. Coupon 1874 Bonds, $1,000 each.
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6 per cent. Coupon 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each. Act July 17, 1861.
Payable to the order of Adam Norrie and Benjamin B. Sherman, Committee, and not indorsed.
Nos. 65,997 65,998 65,999 66,000 66,001 66,002 66,003
Nos. 66,004 66,005 66,006 66,007 66,008 66,009 66,010
Nos. 66,011 66,012 66,013 66,014 66,015 66,016 66,017
Nos. 66,018 66,019 66,020 66,021 66,022
7-30 Bonds, $1,000 each. 1st series. Interest payable August and February.
Nos. 12,079 20,899 25,045 25,046 25,047 25,940 34,556
Nos. 75,599 116,634 117,827 117,828 117,829 117,830 117,831
Nos. 118,903 124,719
5-20 Bonds, $1,000 each. Dated Nov. 1, 1864. Act of June 30, 1864.
Nos. 36,551 28,870 38,806 38,805 28,807 38,804 38,808
Nos. 28,867 28,868
6 per cent. 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each. Dated June 15, 1864, A.
Nos. 8,902 8,906 8,903 8,894 8,908 8,910 8,909
Nos. 8,911 8,907 8,904 8,899 8,905 8,901 8,900
Nos. 8,898 8,896 8,897 8,895
Nos. 1,267 1,266 1,264 1,265 15,486 15,487 $500 each.
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Registered stock of 1881, $1,000 each.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
Resolved, That the Metropolitan National Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the city tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is required to leave with this Bank his tax receipt, as evidence of such payment, at any time before Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HA[illegible]

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN BODINE, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS, JOSEPH RUDD,
HELMUS M. WELLS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, DAVID DEVLIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT, HENRY L. HOGUET,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, [illegible],
GEORGE C. PETERS, [illegible],
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
and CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, SAMUEL C. HARRIOT and H. G. NORTON were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.
At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank, held at the banking house this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
A. V. STOUT, W. WAKEMAN,
E. F. BEEKMAN, F. J. CLARK,
WM. [illegible], JAS. L. STEWART,
JOHN [illegible], SAMUEL HOLMES,
THOS. [illegible], GEO. S. MOULTON,
MATTHEW [illegible], JOHN R. CECIL,
E. T. PORTER, W. W. HUNTINGTON,
SAMUEL W. BASS.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors A. V. STOUT was unanimously reelected President and E. T. PORTER was unanimously reelected Vice-President.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:
That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.
Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.
It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year:
Sanford Cobb, Robert Lenox Kennedy,
James N. Cobb, Wm. H. Guion,
John Q. Jones, Philip M. Lydig,
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Daniel B. Fearing,
Robert Ray, Felix Ingoldsby,
Wm. S. Herriman, Joseph Sampson,
George A. Jones.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 8TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
Nathaniel Hayden, Charles J. Shepard,
William L. Conklin, Charles Sandford,
George C. Collins, John H. Sherwood,
Joseph M. Cooper, Thomas Woodward,
Thomas Davenport, Samuel R. Platt,
John B. Dunham, H. E. Loomis,
Benjamin W. Merriam, Charles Hauselt.
Alfred L. Rowe.
And at a meeting of the Board this day, Nathaniel Hayden and Joseph M. Cooper were respectively unanimously reelected President and Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—RESOLVED, THAT THIS Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the City tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is required to leave with this Bank his tax receipt as evidence of such payment, at any time before Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M. F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867.
WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.
AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
(Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR THE INSURANCE OF HORSES, CATTLE AND FARM STOCK AGAINST DISEASES, ACCIDENT, FIRE, THEFT AND DEATH.
The books of subscription will remain open for a short time at the office of the Trustees to complete the subscription to the capital.
Trustees authorized to receive subscriptions:
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK.
HARVEY BALDWIN.
WM. D. DIMOCK.
Office No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 4.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, located at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cashier.
Dated WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1866.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867.

RESOURCES.		
Notes and bills discounted		$1,486,795 79
Overdrafts		8,109 39
Banking-house		44,120 04
Current expenses		10,508 07
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		198,350 95
Due from National Banks		182,984 70
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		220,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		188,050 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks.	$48,042 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	6,311 00—	54,353 00
Specie		29,013 48
Fractional Currency	$3,987 00	
Legal-tender notes	519,623 00	
Compound interest notes	54,550 00—	578,160 00
Total		$3,299,445 42
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$600,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Circulation		175,000 00
Individual deposits		2,196,696 58
State Bank circulation outstanding		29,624 00
Discount	$10,983 89	
Exchanges	11 95	
Interest	19,059 66	
Profit and loss	18,069 34—	48,124 84
Total		$3,299,445 42

I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of The Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of January, 1867.
JAS. L. BRUIEN, Notary Public, New-York Co.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held at the banking-room this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
J. T. SANGER ... Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER, Esq. ... No. 240 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT ... Messrs. Riggs & Co., Wall-st. and Washington.
LEWIS EINSTEIN ... Messrs. Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER ... Seamless Clothing Man'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER ... Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro.
ALBERT G. LEE ... Messrs. Coffin, Lee & Co.
CHAS. G. BARRETT ... Messrs. Randolph, Skidmores & Co.
ED. F. KNOWLTON ... Messrs. Wm. Knowlton & Son.
JACOB H. DATER ... Messrs. Jno. G. McMurray & Co.
E. F. BEEKMAN ... Messrs. E. F. Beekman & Co.
SAMUEL SHETHAR ... Messrs. Shethar & Nichols.
WM. SULZBACHER ... Messrs. Sulzbacher, Gutterman & Weddeles.
WM. W. WRIGHT ... Messrs. Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.
D. L. ROSS ... Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:
DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH B. HOYT,
HENRY SWIFT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.
FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
E. B. BOLLES,
C. F. DETMOLD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was unanimously reelected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, 8th Jan., 1867.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were duly reelected as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
CHAS. E. BILL, WM. OOTHOUT,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH, GARD'R G. HOWLAND,
JOSIAH LANE, JOHN N. BRADLEY,
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, JAMES H. BANKER,
PETER V. KING, WM. ASTOR,
EZRA WHEELER, JAS. M. CONSTABLE,
PHILETUS H. HOLT.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JAMES H. BANKER, Esq., Vice-President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 8, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at their banking-house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, WILLIAM SMITH,
GEORGE R. JACKSON, EBEN'R BEADLESTON,
EBENEZER H. PRAY, CHAS. L. TIFFANY,
JOHN H. CONTOIT, JOHN A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT, ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY WEIL, JAMES D. FITCH,
JOHN KERR.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the bank held this day it was
Resolved, That the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the shareholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.
P. S.—In order to facilitate this arrangement, the stockholders who have paid are earnestly requested to present their claims immediately.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, No. 124 BOWERY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL pay the State tax imposed upon bank stock, the amount having been appropriated by a vote of the Board of Directors. Stockholders who have paid said tax, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts or communicate with the Cashier on or before the 14th inst.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., JAN. 10, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the stockholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.
THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that City, County and State Taxes will be assumed and paid by the Bank. Those who may have already paid will be refunded the amount.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Beekman Oil Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 20 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and other important business. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. A. CROSBY, Sec'y.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.
GEO. S. St.JOHN, Secretary Pro Tem.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was Resolved, that this bank will pay the City tax for stockholders on MONDAY, the 14th inst. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 7, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108½	June, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜
Coupon, 1881	108	108½	July, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	105½	106	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	106⅜	107	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	105½	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 " new. '65	104	104½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	113⅞
10-40 Registered	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	133⅛	133⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
August, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,
Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.
Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, (No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, HENRY L. PIERSON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, HENRY A. HURLBUT,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK, AUG. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC H. BAILEY, GEO. A. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. PLACE, GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM H. LEE, CHAS. ABERNETHY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN, DANIEL W. JAMES,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.
And for inspectors of next election,
JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day determined to pay (from the past earnings) the State tax for 1866 upon Bank stock, as decreed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Stockholders who have paid said tax, or who have been relieved of it in any way, will please communicate with the officers of the Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th January, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY NATIONAL BANK.—THIS bank will assume and pay the City, County and State taxes levied upon the shares of stock of this bank for the year 1866. Stockholders who have already paid said tax, or who have been relieved from the same, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier on or before the 14th inst., at 12 M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4, on Jan. 22, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. JAMES W. SMITH, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.
Mr. R. C. TILFORD is admitted a member of our firm from this date. The firm name will remain unchanged. TILFORD & BODLEY.
Jan. 12, 1867. No. 9 New-st.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
JOSEPH HERZFELD.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.
Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN.
JULIUS HALLGARTEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866
THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation
E. A. QUINTARD,
E. R. SAWYER,
H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.
E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between BOWNE, McELRATH & PURDY at No. 104 Barclay-st. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be conducted as heretofore by BOWNE & PURDY.
BOWNE, McELRATH & PURDY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

MR. H. GOLDSTEIN HAVING RETIRED from our firm, the business of the concern will be continued by the undersigned, under the old style of P. LANDECKER & CO., at No. 27 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867. P. LANDECKER. S. A. GUTMANN.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. VAN WART & McCOY.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SON, PHOEBUS W. LYON, to an interest in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of WM. P. LYON & SON.
WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

FROM THIS DATE, MR. WILLIAM E. FISKE has an interest in my business.
Hereafter it will be done under the name of HENRY W. SMITH & CO. HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

MR. PHOENIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
BABCOCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

MR. WILLIAM H. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm.
F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

MR. SAMUEL Y. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMES are admitted as partners in our firm.
CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

STRANGE & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., Will commence on Monday, Jan. 14,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL,
their large and varied STOCK of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, and CLOAKINGS by the yard and other DESIRABLE GOODS, recently purchased at the great auction sales,
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
to enable us to clear out our FALL and WINTER GOODS, before the 1st of February, being the time for our semi-annual taking of stock.
ALL THOSE IN WANT OF BARGAINS will now have a better opportunity than ever before.

CLOAKS AND FURS AT REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN CAMPBELL
Is now selling his large Winter stock of Cloaks and Furs at from 25 to 50 per cent. below cost, in order to make room for his
SPRING ASSORTMENT,
which will be forwarded from Europe early in the Spring.
In order to dispose of the Winter stock immediately, the goods are offered at prices much below those of any other house in New-York City. No. 898 BROADWAY, Between 19th and 20th sts.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS
AND FANCY ARTICLES, AU BON MARCHE,
Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sevres.
Ladies visiting Paris should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment. They will find an immense assortment of every novelty of the finest quality and real cheapness.

FURS AND VELVET CLOAKS AT REDUCED prices; mink, ermine, sable and squirrel furs; also, bonnets and hats at half price; felt hats; children's furs only $5 a set. L. BINNS, No. 877 Broadway.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
LE CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
From 15 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B shading Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE
Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 Wall-st.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable 14th inst.
JAN. 12, 1867. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.
Crown Point Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot.
Imperial Silver Mining Company, $8, gold, per share. Payable 15th inst., less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California.
JAN. 11, 1867. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.
Savage Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot; due now. Yellow Jacket Silver Mining Company, $500 per foot; due 15th inst. Payable at the agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867
WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.
By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 103 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., Jan. 5, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York Stockholders will be paid at this office.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable to Northern stockholders at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 11, 1867.
TAX DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared an extra tax dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on proof that the tax for 1866 has been duly paid.
F. LELAND, President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY, COR. BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secy.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th of January, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of February, 1867.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BOOK, news and stationery business in one of the most flourishing towns in Pennsylvania; a good chance for an industrious young man; pays well. For particulars apply in the store No. 627 Hudson-st., New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT TO remove to San Francisco, is desirous of forming business relations with reliable parties in this State, as agent or partner, or in any capacity profitable to both parties. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478 Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in complete order; from $3,000 to $4,000 capital required; now doing a business of $20,000 a year, and capable of being increased to any extent. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, WITH fixtures, lease and good will; good location up town, and good run of custom. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NEW ROCKAWAY, TOP BUGGY, turnover seat, phaeton and harness, to be sold at a sacrifice at 5th-av. Stables, corner of 5th-av. and 44th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
Deposits made on or before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., JANUARY 9, 1867.
The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the six months ending the 31st of December, 1866, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of Five Dollars and under Five Hundred Dollars, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month (21st inst.)
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 Cooper Institute, 2d-av.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.
Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY G. FISHER, Secretary

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.
Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,156 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. [illegible], Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE [illegible] INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.
Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.
Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:
On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Corner South 7th and 1st sts.—Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from the 1st of January.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPHINE M. ALLEN, plaintiff, against CAROLINE F. McILVAINE, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1866, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, 4th January, 1867.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 4th day of January, 1867.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Int. Rev. 50 cent stamp, canceled. ja5-law6wS

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AUGUSTUS G. PAINE, NATHANIEL BERRY, OSCAR C. WHEELER and CHARLES W. PUDNEY, plaintiffs, against ELLERY C. FOLGER and PERCY W. TIBBS, defendants.—50 cents U. S. Internal Revenue stamp canceled.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 247 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 10, 1866. DUBOIS SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1866.
d7-law6wS*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts pursuant to statute. RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. Dodge & Co. Notice first published Dec. 22, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. Tyler, first Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 9th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvents' estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.
Dated, DEC. 15, 1866. d22-law10wSat.

MEETINGS.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet on MONDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av. The discussion of the evening will be opened by Rev. E. K. FULLER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 4 P. M., at Sighostner's Hotel, No. 120 Pearl-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested. JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 54 East 21st-st., on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. MRS. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. JACKSON WILL PREACH on SUNDAY MORNING to the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the large chapel of the University on Washington-square. Services at 10½ o'clock. This chapel has been occupied solely by the congregation of the late Dr. Hawks for the past eighteen months, who will continue their services here until their removal to their new Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour in East 25th-st., now approaching completion. As there is another and smaller chapel in the University which is occupied by other congregations, and as the public announcements of services appear occasionally to conflict, this notice is given in explanation.

A COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. Burchard. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.; subject—*Egypt and the Pyramids*. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, Rev. E. C. EWER D. D.; subject—*Yo Semite Valley*. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT; subject—*Boys*. TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, Hon. CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, N. Y.; subject—*Across the Plains*.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for the course, $1. Single admission, 30c.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Missionary services SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON in every church. General meeting in Steinway Hall at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, to be addressed by Rev. Bishop THOMSON, Rev. A. L. LONG of the Bulgarian Mission, and by Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK. In the EVENING, in the same Hall, at 7½ o'clock, to be addressed by Rev. W. F. MALLALIEU of Boston, Maj.-Gen. C. B. FISKE, and Rev. Dr. O. H. TIFFANY of Chicago. Lieut.-Gov. CLAFLIN, of Boston, will preside. Music under the direction of Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, hereby gives notice that he is writing a course of six lectures, to be delivered forthwith, as to the stupendous changes in society that will result from *The Principles of Life and the Restitution of all Things*, which he has announced to the congregations which met at Argus Hall, No. 630 Broadway. His ministerial testimony to the world on the subject as read in the Hall, may be had there gratis, and he may be seen by inquiring at No. 217 West Houston-st.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. NEVIN WOODSIDE, pastor elect, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. P. S.—Rev. Nevin Woodside will be ordained and installed Pastor of the above church on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, instant, at 7½ o'clock. To each of these services the public are respectfully invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold Divine worship at the French Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at each service. In the evening the Rector, by request, will repeat the sermon delivered on Thanksgiving Day.

"THREE YEARS WITH THE BOYS IN BLUE."—Rev. J. H. BURGHARDT, late Chaplain of the Sixty-fifth New-York Regiment, (First United State Chasseurs,) will repeat his celebrated lecture of *Three Years with the Boys in Blue*, at Dr. Dowling's Church, Downing-st., corner of Bedford, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 13th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE RENSELLAER Q. M. IS NOW IN session at the Freewill Baptist Church, in 17th-st., west of 6th-av. Conference meeting on SATURDAY, at 2½, and preaching at 7½ P. M. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. Several speakers are expected to be present to address the meeting. Singing by the school.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Free Lecture Lessons in vocal music are delivered by C. H. FARNHAM, at the Chapel of the Church, on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—THE NEXT sermon in the course on Christian Education, will be preached in the Church of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. D. HILLHOUSE BUEL. Subject—*Elements of Parochial Success*.
C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

A MEETING FOR PRAYER UNDER the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Association will be held EVERY AFTERNOON NEXT WEEK, beginning MONDAY, 14th inst., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and east 42d-st., at 3½ o'clock. Clergymen and Christians of all denominations are cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, Pastor. During the completion of their Church edifice this congregation will worship in the Brooklyn Atheneum, cor. Atlantic and Clinton sts. One service each SUNDAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M. By order. L. D. JUDD, Secretary.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original Mission at the Points, No. 61 Park-st. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. DR. LANE, editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, will preach the annual missionary sermon at 10½ A. M.; Rev. HEMAN BANGS will preach at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE, UNDER INspiration, discourses before the First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Philosophy of Life, Death and Spirit Birth*, and *Moses, the Prophet of Sinai*. Conference at 3 o'clock. Public invited.

REV. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., will preach before the Medical Students' Christian Union on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, in the church on 5th-av. and 29th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., will preach his annual sermon to the children of the congregation and Sabbath-school, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. to the young women, from *Solomon's Proverbs on Women*.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 54th-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach before the Young Men's Association of St. Timothy's Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL)—Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D., assistant. SUNDAY services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 3½. Strangers will be furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel) 3d av., between 77th and 78th-sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Prof. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR will preach on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock.

CITY MISSION.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, 13th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Dr. ADAMS and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) Rev. S. H. HILLIARD, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, two blocks east of Broadway. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seats free. Come and help us.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY.—S. S. SNOW, Herald of the Coming King of Glory, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Burning of the World*.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., and every night during the week, by Rev. J. A. WOOD. Special attention given to the subject of Christian purity. Seats free, and everybody welcome.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Minister. Episcopal services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, to which the public are cordially invited. Seats are free.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av. SUNDAY, Jan. 13, preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Field is the World*. Evening subject—*The Law of Expression*.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER, Pastor. Immersion morning and evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

REV. URIAH SCOTT WILL PREACH on SUNDAY at the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. HYATT SMITH AND OTHERS will address "The Metropolitan Bible Union" on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 7½ P. M., in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., near 7th-av.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, S. T. D., WILL repeat at Trinity Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, the sermon preached by him at the recent Centennial Celebration of St. Paul's Chapel.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening service at 7½.

A CLERICAL WANT SUPPLIED.—A new steel plate marriage certificate, chaste and pretty, designed by Rev. H. J. Fox, D. D. Published by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., N. Y.

RT. REV. DR. RANDALL, MISSIONARY Bishop of Colorado, will preach in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—REV. J. B. CAMPBELL will preach in this Church on next SUNDAY, morning and afternoon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. Dr. IRVING, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach both MORNING and AFTERNOON.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

AN UP-TOWN CHAPEL, WELL LIGHTED, heated, and seated for 800 persons, can be rented on Sundays and one or two week evenings. Apply at 727 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—This Mission is in a most prosperous condition. Day-school 9 to 2 o'clock; prayer-meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2 to 8 o'clock; Sunday-school from 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by short addresses and beautiful singing from 3 to 4 o'clock. On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7 o'clock, several of the best singers in the Mission will attend the Missionary meeting of the Young Mens' Christian Association, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton-av. and Gallatin-place, and sing some of their sweetest songs.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, 47th-st., junction of 7th-av. and Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim in the Region of Darkness*. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Discussion at 10½ A. M. on the *Immoral Influence of the New-York Herald*. At 3 P. M. on the *Moral Influence of Theatres*. At 7½ P. M. W. H. CHANEY, Esq., delivers the opening address before the Progressive Conference, on *Demoralizing Influence of Law*. General discussion afterward. Seats free.

CHURCH UNION COMMUNION.—THE second joint communion service of the Church of Christ in New-York will be celebrated in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, 19th-st. and 5th-av., (Rev. Dr. Rice's,) SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Christians of every name invited.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 2D-av., corner of 11th-st., Rev. G. L. DEMAREST, Pastor.—Services EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The first of a series of sermons on *Every-day Religion* will be delivered in the evening. Strangers always welcome.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av.—Rev. W. F. COLLINS will preach at 10½ A. M.; the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD at 7 P. M. Seats free. SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., of the Praying Band will assist at the protracted meetings of the ensuing week.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH lectures again at Everett Rooms, No. 1,296 Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, at 3½ o'clock. Subject—*Lessons for the Clergy, or a Comparison of the Stage, Pulpit and Press*.

40TH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. H. M. BOOTH WILL PREACH IN the West 56th-st. Presbyterian Church on SABBATH DAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS. Sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
AMERICAN ARTIST'S SALE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at their new and spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner 14th-st., the very fine collection of Oil Paintings by our favorite and celebrated American artist,
ALEXANDER WUST,
who has recently returned from Europe after an absence of four years. The collection comprises 35 pictures of European and American scenery, including the two paintings entitled
A NORWEGIAN WATERFALL BY MOONLIGHT,
for which Mr. Wust was awarded, by royal decree, the three-year gold medal at the last year's exhibition at Brussels, and
A MOUNTAIN TORRENT IN NORWAY,
for which he received the gold medal at the Hague in the exhibition of the same year.
The medals and accompanying documents received through the Secretary of State are also on exhibition, and afford an opportunity to the public of viewing for the first time in this country the only substantial acknowledgments of appreciation of American art ever received by one of our artists abroad, and we feel confident in stating that an examination of these elegant Paintings is only needed to ensure for them the same high encomiums from our connoisseurs at home that were accorded them in Europe.
Now on exhibition free, day and evening, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS:
On THURSDAY, Jan. 17 and FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 7½ O'CLOCK EACH EVENING, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY.
The entire collection of pictures and statuary of the late Mr. E. Boonen Graves, comprising several very fine old original pictures; also, some very fine pieces of statuary by Ives; also, some very fine original pictures by Mr. Charles Adams, now residing abroad; also, an invoice of fine European pictures by celebrated artists, among them will be found the following, viz.:
EUROPEAN PICTURES.
Eug. Verboeckhoven, W. Gentz, [illegible],
Geo. Lance, Calame, [illegible],
Louis Lassalle, Troyon, [illegible],
Robot, Scheeres, [illegible],
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible],
Stanfield, and others.
AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Thos. Cole, Van Beest, Thos. Doughty,
Hinkley, T. Buchanan Read, J. M. Culverhouse,
J. F. Cropsey, G. H. Boughton, E. D. Lewis,
and others.
They are now on exhibition, free, at the above galleries from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and two evenings previous to sale till 10 P. M.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS,
NO. 498 BROADWAY.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.
MONDAY, JAN. 14, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
DR. M. W. DICKESON'S LIBRARY.
Catalogue of a highly interesting collection of books and pamphlets on early American History, many of which are extremely scarce and in fine condition; also, a fine collection of Washington portraits, Revolutionary autograph letters, &c. &c., being from the private library of Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., of Philadelphia.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 18 and 19,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
AUTOGRAPHS.
W. Brotherhead's (of Philadelphia) collection of over 1,700 autographs, all warranted genuine, embracing early American, Revolutionary, Foreign, &c., of which more than 400 are from the collection of that famous bibliomaniac, Dawson Turner.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
(Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.)
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:
MAIDEN-LANE.—The premises known as Number 139 Maiden-lane, running through to Fletcher-st., being 17 feet in front and rear. On the lot is a valuable storehouse covering the whole ground. The premises are subject to a lease which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1868.
14TH-ST.—The premises Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches in front and rear, by 100 feet 6 inches in depth. On each of said lots is a five-story brown-stone English-basement house.
43D-ST.—Four lots on the southerly side of 43d-st., distant 105 feet east of 3d-av., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.
BROOKLYN.—About 46 lots in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., situate on Leonard, Eckford and Newton sts.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two farms in Scarsdale, Westchester County, lying adjoining to each other, and known as "The Powder Mill Farm," and the Bronx or Delancy Farm, containing together about 170 acres.
ALBANY.—24 acres of land situate on Lydias and Magazine sts., in the City of Albany, N. Y.
HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.—5 lots in the village of Devereux, in the County of Herkimer.
HAMILTON COUNTY, N. Y.—A number of tracts of wild land.
NEWARK, N. J.—About 40 city lots, situate on Elm-st. and Pennington-av., in the City of Newark.
IOWA.—The east half of southeast quarter and the northwest half of the southeast quarter of section 21 in Township No. 95, in Floyd County, Iowa, containing 120 acres.
Also, a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made by Robert Griffith to M. D. Powers, on property in South Amboy and Manalapan, N. J.
Also a bond and mortgage made by Robert Benson for $50, on premises at Maspeth, Queen's County.
For full particulars apply at the office of LAWRENCE & HORN, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 67 Wall-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.
SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.
The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE GERMAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
On 1st-av., east side, between 19th and 20th sts., five double brick houses and stores. Nos. 326, 328 and 330, four-story high-stoop and basement, 26.8x52; lots 96 feet. Nos 332 and 334, five-story double stores and houses, 29x52 each; lots 96 feet. Croton to upper floors, gas in buildings, add all in first-rate order. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-ADMIRAL Charles H. Bell, Commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 12 M., a quantity of paper stock, junk, canvas clippings, blocks, scrap composition, metal seines and a miscellaneous lot of condemned tools, &c. Also, two oxen.
E. HOOKER, Act. Lt.-Com., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO., NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

A FAMILY ABOUT BREAKING UP housekeeping offer for sale some very choice articles of furniture, also an elegant mantel mirror, a magnificent china dinner set, marble statuary, bronzes, &c., a valuable collection of books, which will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply for particulars to E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Piano-fortes, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, corner of Canal and Hudson sts. Payment taken by weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT NEW AND SECOND-hand store and office fixtures, of every variety; will be refitted and put up at short notice. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call on JAMES HODGE, No. 35 Jane-st., corner 8th-av.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now lying at the foot of Warren-st. For particulars apply to A. BREITT, Esq., No. 115 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $30 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold. ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12. BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2. CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16. WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27. The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12. The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk. For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY.....Jan. 12
CITY OF LIMERICK.........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 16
CITY OF CORK...............SATURDAY.......Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN............WEDNESDAY....Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY.......Jan. 26

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA.....Jan. 16
ALEPPO.....Jan. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD. First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-street, SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9½ o'clock.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely: ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866. And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD. FIRST-CLASS: Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80. Second class..$50. An experienced surgeon on board. The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York. JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

HIBERNIA sails.........SATURDAY, Jan. 12
UNITED KINGDOM sails...SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails.............SATURDAY, Jan. 26

From Pier No. 44 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS..SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING.........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 2

And every Saturday thereafter. An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent. Rates of passage, payable in currency. Cabin. Steerage. To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30. Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates. Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway. For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month: NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22. GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22. These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY.........Jan. 28 | MONDAY.........Feb. 25. Passage money to Nassau.....$45. Passage money to Havana.....50. Payable in gold or its equivalent. No freight received on day before sailing. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships
HAVANA.........WHITMAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 19
MORRO CASTLE...ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE..........GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 2

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., The favorite sidewheel steamships SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 12. SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19. Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations. GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17. GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24. From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River. Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts. DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12. MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16. HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19. MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26. All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GENERAL MEADE will follow, Jan. 19.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD. Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows: DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY. JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE. JAN. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, J. T. WATKINS. All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand. Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867. 100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin. Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand. A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading. For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston. Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest. Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The GRANADA sails THIS DAY, Jan. 12. Freight received up to hour of sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE. SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT. Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867. Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

A NEW AND DELICIOUS VEGETABLE "RAPHANUS CAUDATUS."

This new vegetable belongs to the radish tribe, but unlike that esculent, the seed pods (not the root) are eaten; these are very curious, attaining an immense size in a wonderfully short time, sometimes growing as much as three inches in a night.

It has been introduced into England from Sharunpore, and although coming from so warm a country, it succeeds admirably in the open ground, and can be easily cultivated in any ordinary garden, which has been fully proved during the past year. It can be sown in the open air, or in pots and then transferred to the ground, and will grow in almost any soil, care being taken that the plants stand two to three feet apart, to allow room for the growth of the pods.

No artificial heat is necessary in raising the seed.

This vegetable can be used in various ways; indeed, it may be regarded as one of the most useful that has been introduced for many years.

The seed, when sown, easily vegetates, and in about eight weeks the plants flower profusely, and then produce extraordinary siliquas (pods) which are very remarkable from their attaining the enormous length of about three feet. These pods have a most agreeable flavor, and when about half grown can be eaten in the same way as roots of the common radish, which they greatly resemble in taste, but are far superior in delicacy of flavor; in salads they will be highly estimated, for added to their other merits, they possess the excellent advantage of being easily digested; they also make a good pickle, for which purpose they are well adapted. It is, however, when the pods are boiled, that they are most delicious, eating like marrow, and having a most delicate flavor; they should be served on toast, and will form a most agreeable addition and novelty for the table.

When the plants are tied upright they have a very singular appearance, for each plant produces from 15 to 20 pods, some hanging quite straight, others twisted or whirled into fantastic shapes.

This Radish received a first-class Certificate, the highest award that could be made to a new vegetable, at the celebrated International Horticultural Exhibition, held in London last Spring.

The editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (than which there can be no better authority,) alluding to the pods at page 757, says: "They form an agreeable salad, with a very mild, radish-like flavor;" and again at page 780, referring to the pods when cooked, remarks: "They boiled perfectly tender, and had a mild, agreeable flavor." A contributor in the same page writes: "As regards the true Rat-tail, as there are no edible roots, we must resort to the pods, which, if plucked when about half grown, are really very palatable indeed. In this stage the pods are juicy and succulent, and the liquor that is pressed out is particularly agreeable." Another at page 803 says: "In April I purchased a packet of seed of this new vegetable, which has succeeded with me beyond my expectations, and is delicious. One plant has grown 5½ feet high, and has on it 26 pods, some 2½ feet long." The following is extracted from an article on this Radish in the *Journal of Horticulture*: "As a cooked vegetable I consider it a great delicacy, and the only fault found was that there was not enough gathered. I intend, if spared, to grow them more extensively next season." Mr. W. Bull has received numerous flattering testimonials confirming the merit of this new vegetable, but prefers merely quoting the above from their having been publicly expressed.

It must be observed that the pods, either cooked or uncooked, should be eaten when about half grown; if allowed to attain full size they become stringy and tough, and, like peas, beans, or any other vegetables too old, worthless.

This is quite distinct from the vegetable known as the "Madras (or Spottiswoode Rat-tail) Radish, which merely gives pods about six inches in length, whereas the one offered produces them about three feet.

Seeds of this remarkable and interesting new vegetable can now be supplied in large or small quantities. Retail at 1s. per seed, or wholesale as follows: 100 seeds, £3; 500 seeds, £8; 1,000 seeds, £12 sterling, by WILLIAM BULL, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.B.S., Socc. Hort. Berol, Bruxell et Paris, et Socc. Agric. et Bot. Gandav. Socius, Seed and Plant Merchant, King's Road, Chelsea, London, England. All orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-SQUARE, SUITABLE for business, educational, or church purposes, the property located at the southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st., known as the CHURCH OF THE PURITANS. There is no location in the City where there is a better opportunity for investment, as Union-square property is rapidly being bought up for business purposes, and several large jobbers and retailers already have offered for this property. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PYROTECHNISTS.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of the late ELBRIDGE L. SANDERSON, offers for sale the pyrotechnic works of the deceased, situated in East Cambridge, one mile from Boston, and known as the Etna Laboratory. These works, being the consolidation of three different establishments, are the most extensive of any in New-England, and consists of ten buildings, besides sheds and charging shops, all well adapted to the manufacture of fireworks. There are frames sufficient for the largest exhibition, all tools and machines necessary for carrying on the business, and also a large quantity of stock partially manufactured, besides some made up and ready for sale. The business has been carried on in this place for nearly 17 years, and E. L. Sanderson and Sanderson & Co. have been phrotechnists to the City of Boston for 10 or 12 different years. As the property must be sold to settle the estate a great opportunity is offered to any one desiring to engage in the manufacture of fireworks. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 30 Court-st., Boston, Mass. WILLIAM G. COLBURN, Administrator.

FOR SALE—25½ ACRES ON THE WEST BANK of the Hudson, midway between Nyack and Piermont, 1½ miles from either place, or 1½ hours from Wall-st. On the premises is a comfortable dwelling-house and barn, about 500 grapevines, 200 fruit trees of various kinds, strawberries, &c.; about 700 feet river front, stone wharf; good boating and bathing. This place with little money can be made one of the most beautiful on the Hudson; views are unsurpassed and health undoubted. There are a number of most charming building sites, and the place is a model one. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE FARM OR COUNTRY seat for sale, half a mile from the thriving village of Hempstead, Long Island, containing 65 acres of highly improved land, well fenced, fruited and watered; good two-story house and outbuildings, all in order. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 46 ACRES, AT JAMAICA, L. I.; buildings in perfect order; land in the very best condition. ALSO—A country seat, with one acre of land adjoining the above. Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 129 East 36th-st., or No. 23 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., SOUTH OF 34TH-ST., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, replete with all the modern improvements and conveniences; was built by the owner for his own occupancy and without regard to cost. House, 25x75. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A BEATIFUL PLOT OF 20 ACRES OF land for sale; the present building site in the country, located half a mile from the Mount Vernon Depot. Also plots of from one to five acres. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, ABOVE CANAL-ST.—For sale, a valuable property, 75x200; possession May 1. Also, other Broadway property between Duane and 14th sts., embracing several corners, for sale and lease. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—TWO FOUR-STORY DOUBLE tenant houses for sale; price $8,000 each; the houses are 51½ feet front, in good condition, and are now occupied by strictly first-class tenants; location central. Address GRANT, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 374 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN—Three-story brown-stone house, in good order, and an agreeable residence. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to the owner, at No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 48 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—IN MOTT HAVEN, CORNER OF Villa-place and College-av., a lot 50x80, with a snug two-story and basement house; immediate possession. Also, farms and country residences on the New-Haven Railroad; cheap. URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

FOR SALE—SIX FINE LOTS, WITH TIMBER, at Woodside, first station from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island Railroad. Apply at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 83. GEO. H. BOWLES.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AV.—AN ELEGANT four-story brown-stone corner house, with large dining-room extension, beautifully fitted up and in splendid order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—ONE HALF MILE from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, Westchester County, containing 68 acres. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWELVE MILES FROM CITY Hall, 36 acres of land, good buildings, close to depot; hourly communication; extremely desirable. Apply to JOHN K. SHEPPARD, Nos. 195 and 197 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS corner house of extra size, and built in the most substantial manner. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—STORE 25x100, in fine order, and well adapted for jobbing purposes; location desirable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 474 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE MOST VALUABLE corner on 5th-av., south of 23d-st., well adapted for a Dry Goods or Fancy Goods business. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A VERY FINE FARM OF 100 acres, with good improvements, 24 miles from the City. URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

ALL REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND persons wishing to purchase will call on or address SIMONDS & CO., Broadway and 30th-st.

TO LET.

BAY HAMPTON HOUSE TO LEASE (unfurnished) from three to five years; capacity for 150 boarders; delightfully located, 35 minutes from New-York; fine sea-bathing, boating and fishing; beautiful and extensive parks. Parties with adequate capital and ability to conduct a first-class hotel will address, with references, B. L. CRANS, Box No. 5,154 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, near 5th-av.; 26½ feet front; three rooms deep; with all the modern improvements. Possession given May 1. For further particulars apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS OF THE marble front building No. 394 Broadway, 28 feet front and rear, by 175 feet deep, with rear entrance in Cortlandt-alley. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY, a large, new and convenient store, about 40x100 feet, basement and sub-basement, every floor being well lighted; rent low. Apply at once to Nos. 88 and 90 Leonard-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner of Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE TO let, completely furnished, to a small family only; possession 1st of February. Inquire at No. 74 West 19th-st., two doors from 6th-av., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—STUDIO PRIVILEGES FOR A LADY; also, a room for storage. Apply at studio No. 9, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL COTTAGE, IN Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, by a family of three adults; possession, March or April. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., Box No. 4,645 Post-office.

HOTELS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

The above house having been leased by the subscriber and greatly improved, is open for the reception of visitors. A few suites of rooms are vacant and will be let for the Winter at very moderate terms. The trains of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad run from Jersey City to Englewood to and from New-York 12 times daily—running time 40 minutes. FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South. JOSEPH PURCELL.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU, No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX.

This magnificent first-class hotel, recently embellished and elegantly furnished, has been patronized during the present century by the first families of both hemispheres, and justifies its renown by its unique situation in the most fashionable part of Paris, its beautifully laid out garden in the midst of a court-yard, ornamented with a perpetually running fountain, (advantages as to public health which have no equal among the Paris hotels,) its excellent cuisine, and the care and attention shown to its distinguished guests. There are large and small apartments, at all prices; private restaurant, coffee-rooms, saloons, reading and smoking rooms, letter-box, interpreters, carriages, &c., &c.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c. JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD RAFFERTY, Warehouse 1 Dey-st.; Works Paterson, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867. A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy. Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets. For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE

Opens its next session on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6. This College is distinguished for the thorough and practical education which it gives in all the branches of a full Academic and Collegiate course of study, adapted to young ladies. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE AN ILLUSTRATION of his mode of teaching French, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Mr. Favarger will organize a new class, if some fifty pupils subscribe, after the explanation. Persons interested, especially teachers, are invited.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

TUITION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduate of Yale, wishes private pupils, or would instruct in a school; best City references; entire satisfaction may be depended on. Address ADVERTISER, Station E Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

CARD.—THE REDUCED TERMS FOR PENMANSHIP and book-keeping at GOLDSMITH'S Institute. All who would take advantage of the opportunity should enter their names without delay, as a limited number only will be received at the low rates. No. 756 Broadway.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 10, 1867.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FOR SALE.—IN all respects well appointed, and in a central locality. Address H. M. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR THE ENGLISH elementary branches and geography, history and grammar in the higher classes immediately. Salary $800. Apply to Mr. DUENSING, Director of the German-American School of the 19th Ward, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 149 East 34th-st., New-York.

FRENCH PROFESSOR WANTED—A gentleman of high character, with experience and tact in teaching the French language, in a large institution. Address ACADEMY, Box No. 1,806 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS.—A PARISIAN LADY, WHOSE time is not fully employed, would like to give French instruction two hours daily in a school or family. Address Miss B. V., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO only does first-class work, wants board in a private family, not above 30th-st. nor below 4th-st., on the west side; reference exchanged. Address O. M. A., Station E.

AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to one or two gentlemen: $10 or $12 per week. Inquire at No. 1,128 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, No. 414 6th-av., corner of 25th-st., Madison Hall. A first-class cook wanted.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a healthy young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has lost her own baby, two months old. To save trouble, none but first-class families, or those who are willing to pay the highest wages, need apply. Can be seen at 172 West 30th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN young women; one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, the other a good chambermaid, waitress and sewer, or do general housework. Can be seen at the Large Employment House, No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and plain seamstress by a young woman of neat and clean appearance and habits; is highly recommended from last situation in New-York. Call or address B. M. HARRISON, No. 164 West 29th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German widow woman to do light chamberwork; is a very good seamstress, cutter and fitter; has first-class City references. Call at or address No. 348 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit for children; good reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 114½ West 27th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chambermaid and laundress; wages moderate. Apply at her present employer's, No. 144 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress, with City reference. Call at No. 343 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good bread and cake baker, and is willing to assist at the washing and ironing. Apply at 175 East 12th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a store who is not afraid of hard work; can write a good and quick hand and is correct at figures; good references for honesty and sobriety will be given. Address R. C., Box No. 270 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN WHO can produce the highest testimonials as regards honesty, sobriety and a willingness to work, the position of sexton or janitor. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single man; the best of recommendation. Can be seen at No. 88 East 15th-st.

CLERKSHIP WANTED—IN A FIRST-class house by a young man lately returned from China; a knowledge of business here his main object; references as to character-unexceptionable. Merchants requiring such a person will please send address to Albemarle Hotel, Room No. 88.

CLOTH TRADE—SALESMAN.—A YOUNG man of five years' experience in the business wishes to make an engagement with a good house; Pennsylvania and Ohio trade; A No. 1 City and Philadelphia references as to character, ability, &c. Address P. H. W., Box No. 357 City Post-office.

REAL ESTATE—A YOUNG MAN RESIDING with his parents is very desirous of obtaining a situation in a Real Estate Office. Compensation at first can be small. Address, for two days, W. C. P., Station C.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WHOSE EVENINGS are unemployed, desire employment as copyists. Address S. KONOVER, care H. B. Claflin & Co.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house; must be a rapid writer, correct and experienced, who can give the best testimonials as to character, integrity, &c., &c. Address by letter to WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock this morning.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER wanted. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 4,086 Post-office; state salary expected, with reference.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. L. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 362 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office, where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or purchase the same.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 305 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC—FRENCH THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12, GRAND DRAMATIC MATINEE In aid of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND. On which occasion a brilliant entertainment will be given, consisting of A MORNING CALL. HAMLET. Pantomime of LES DEUX FUGITIVES.

For which the following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered, with the consent of Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. W. WHEATLEY, Messrs. SMITH and BAKER, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. GEORGE WOOD, Mr. LEONARD GROVER, Mr. W. STUART, Mr. BARNUM.

MME. M. SCHELLER,	CHAS. FISHER,
MISS E. PROUDFOOT,	W. H. POPE,
MISS CELIA LOGAN,	JAS. T. WARD,
MISS FANNY HERRING,	MR. WILLIAMSON,
MISS FANNY MORANT,	J. G. BURNETT,
MISS KATE NEWTON,	J. W. BLAISDELL,
MLLE. DE VERE,	G. ATKINS,
MISS S. HINCKLEY,	E. B. HOLMES,
MISS C. CARSON,	H. FOSTER,
MRS. J. J. PRIOR,	WELSH EDWARDS,
MRS. W. L. JAMISON,	B. A. BAKER,
MRS. W. EDWARDS,	W. A. DONALDSON,
MISS IDA VERNON,	C. E. NEWTON,
MRS. GLAPPER,	W. F. WILLIAMS,
MISS V. CAMPBELL,	THOMAS WARD,
MISS JULIA CHAPMAN,	S. E. TAYLOR,
ROSE ETYNGE,	M. LEVIC,
MISS SALLIE STEELE,	L. J. PRIOR,
MARK SMITH,	HARRY JORDAN,
LEWIS BAKER,	NEIL BRYANT,
J. N. GOTTHOLD,	GEO. F. BROWNE,
G. L. FOX & COMPANY,	M. HARTZ,
GEORGE C. HOWARD,	B. RYAN,
N. B. CLARKE,	CHAS. SEABERT,
F. P. ROBINSON,	W. STANTON,
GEORGE JORDON,	T. WRIGHT,
M. W. LEFFINGWELL,	A. GLAPPER,
W. H. WHALLEY,	C. FOSTER,
J. E. NAGLE,	E. S. CONNER,
GEO. STODDART,	CHAS. HENRY,
G. O. BONIFACE,	R. S. WALKER,
H. T. RINGGOLD,	M. S. TAYLOR,
G. W. THOMPSON,	J. W. PECK,
WM. MARSDEN,	GEO. H. MAXWELL,
C. H. MORTON,	JAS. STODDART,
HARRY PEARSON,	JAS. M. WARD,
W. L. JAMISON,	B. D. OGDEN,
W. H. NORTON,	GEN. GRANT, JR.

A. W. YOUNG.

Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, $1. Box-office open at 9 A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867. FAMILY MATINEE. FAMILY MATINEE. At 2 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the Theatre 50 cents; children 25 cents. DOUBLE MATINEE BILL, THE LONG STRIKE. AND THE IRISH LION. THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. J. H. STODDART, THE LONG STRIKE. STODDART.................as.........MONEYPENNY, and THE MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE. STODDART.................as.........OILY CROAKER. Monday—The RICHING'S ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY—"Martha." Tuesday—"Maritana." Wednesday—"Fra Diavolo."

FAMILY MATINEE AT THE OLYMPIC, AT TWO O'CLOCK. DOUBLE BILL. THE LONG STRIKE AND THE IRISH LION. Admission, 50 cents—children 25 cents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

KELLY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT. TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS, And the Concert to be given at the WABASH-AVENUE RINK CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867. THIS IS THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world. 250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES, Valued at HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS. WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET HOLDERS. CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000 IN GREENBACKS. EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE. TICKETS, $1 EACH; FIVE FOR $4 50; TEN FOR $9; TWENTY FOR $17 50. WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF MONEY. SEND THE NAME OF EACH SUBSCRIBER AND ADDRESS. MONEY BY DRAFT, POST-OFFICE ORDERS, EXPRESS OR REGISTERED LETTER MAY BE SENT AT OUR RISK. ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. A. KELLY & CO., No. 105 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14TH-ST.

SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 12. HELOISE, PARANQUET, Comedy in four acts by M. Armand Durantin, LE SUPPLICE DE TANTALE, Vaudeville in one act. Next Tuesday LES BONS VILLAGEOIS.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE will take place at IRVING HALL, FRIDAY NEXT, JAN 18, NEXT FRIDAY. GREAT ATTRACTIONS. SPLENDID DECORATIONS. GRAND ORCHESTRA, WITH SOLOS, under the direction of M. GAFFRE. ASTONISHING SURPRISES. The programme contains, among others, for the first time in New-York, THE GREAT BATTLE QUADRILLE, THE CAPTURE OF PUEBLA. At 11 o'clock precisely, THE INFERNAL QUADRILLE OF LE FILLE DE L'ENFERS, with flamme Bengale, &c. LE CAMP DU DRAP D'OR!!! GRAND HISTORICAL PROCESSION AND MARCH IN COSTUME. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

STEINWAY HALL.—TWENTIETH SUNDAY CONCERT OF SACRED AND CLASSICAL MUSIC, SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, AT 8 O'CLOCK. The celebrated BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE having returned from their eminently successful tour through the West, will appear for THIS NIGHT ONLY. The great interest heretofore manifested in these magnificent entertainments will doubtless be renewed on this occasion, probably the last, on which the following great combination of talent can appear at a Sunday Concert in New-York. MME. PAREPA, SIGNOR FERANTI, SIGNOR FORTUNA, MR. S. B. MILLS, MR. CARL ROSA, MR. J. L. HATTON, MR. G. W. COLBY. MR. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his GRAND ORCHESTRA. Notwithstanding the above extraordinary attraction, the prices will remain as usual. TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR. For sale at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's music-store, No. 547 Broadway, and Rullman's Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BATEMAN CONCERTS. Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce that he will give ONE GRAND CONCERT at the above establishment on the evening of MONDAY, JAN. 14. The series of performances drawing to a close renders this the LAST APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN of his unequaled musical troupe, who have just completed a BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL WESTERN TOUR. Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. WALTON, and Mr. THEO. THOMAS' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. Doors open at 7¼; Concert commences at 8. Box-book now open at the Academy.

THE GREAT CARNIVAL AT OATMAN'S RINK,

Corner 59th-st. and 6th-av., on Wednesday evening, which gave such universal satisfaction, at the request of thousands will be repeated, afternoon and evening, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12. The Rink will be splendidly illuminated with 200 gas jets, calcium lights, colored lanterns, &c., &c. A FULL BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE. Tickets of admission, 50 cents. Mr. Philip, the costumer, will be in attendance.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16. BUNYAN TABLEAUX SCENES. Thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD. Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

MR. KENNEDY IN BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, MONDAY, 14th at 8 o'clock. Songs of Burns—"Tam O'Shanter," "Ye Banks and Braes," "Highland Mary," "Duncan Gray," "Scot's wha hae," "The Land o' the Leal," "Auld Robin Gray." PIANO FORTE.........MISS KENNEDY.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY'S GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. WILLIAM WILD, their faithful Librarian for fourteen years, at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, Jan. 22, for which occasion the best talent of New-York have volunteered their services. Chorus rehearsals Monday evenings at Dr. Cheever's Church. Tickets $1. To be had at the piano rooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and T. S. Berry No. 593 Broadway; also at the music-stores.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

TO COAL CARTMEN.—BEST QUALITY of Red Ash, Lorberry and Locust Mountain, Egg and Stove sizes, at $6 75 and $6 25, at the yard of L. W. PHILLIPS, foot of 20th-st., North River.

RESTAURANTS.

KNICKERBOCKER COTTAGE, NO. 456 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK.—This establishment having been enlarged and improved, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., to its patrons and the public. In the billiard-room are four of Geary's finest tables, manufactured by D. D. Collins. At the bar will be found a choice and selected assortment of wines, liquors and cigars, and in the larder all the delicacies of the season. JAMES A. BOYLE, WILLIAM FOWLER.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the talented comedienne, MRS. G. C. HOWARD, who will appear in her original personation of TOPSEY. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾; in the great American Drama entitled UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS. On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH. A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs. A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. A LEOPARD CHILD. FOUR SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 lbs. GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION. COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK. PARTICULAR NOTICE. It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its FINE CAST! SUPERB SCENERY!!! CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!! SPLENDID MILITARY BAND! MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS! STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS PATHETIC INTEREST AND COMIC SCENES!!! EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE. The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE. For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY. SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1867, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE. On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c. TWENTY-FIRST GRAND MATINEE. THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION TO MATINEE: Parquette and Dress Circle.....$1. Family Circle.....50c. Curtain rises at night 7¾; at Matinee 1.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT.....Director. MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. NEW ACTS IN THE RING, introducing every night and at the matinees, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD, and the entire strength of the BEST CIRCUS TROUPE ever organized in America. DARING RIDERS! HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES! PERFORMING PONIES! EDUCATED MULES.

STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES. THIRD SEASON, 1867. On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8. THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE. CARD.—Mr. THOMAS takes pleasure in announcing that the well-known Choral Society, THE MENDELSSOHN UNION, Under the direction of Mr. WM. BERGE, will sing in this and the remaining Soirees of the season. THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS. PROGRAMME:

Suite in C, Op. 101 (new).....Raff
Ave Verum Corpus.....Mozart
Overture / Chorus, "Arise and Shine" / Choral, "Sleepers, Wake" (from the Oratorio St. Paul).....Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 4, D minor, Op. 120.....Schumann

Conductors.....THEO. THOMAS and Mr. WM. BERGE. Tickets, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, including a reserved seat, can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Irving Hall, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. EVERY EVENING AT 8—SATURDAY AT 2 P. M. M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. Crowded houses every night. Immense success of the mysterious GOBLIN HEAD, MULTUM IN PARVO, GROWTH OF FLOWERS, STRIKING WATCHES. Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee. Doors open at 1½. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by JOHN ZUNDEL, Assisted by Prof. Loretz, Miss Matilda Toedt and Master Toedt, of the Cecilian Choir. Tickets 50 cents.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT will be given this AFTERNOON and EVENING, at Sylvan Lake Skating Pond, Hoboken. Visitors will take the red cars at the Hoboken Ferry, and reach the pond in less than ten minutes' time. A very great treat will be offered.

A GRAND BASE BALL MATCH ON SKATES, between the ECKFORD and FULTON MARKET CLUBS, on SATURDAY next, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, on the Satellite Skating Lake, corner of Broadway and Union-av., Williamsburgh. A band of music will be in attendance.

MME. MONTANIA'S SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st. The best in all respects.

MUSICAL.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

KINDT & MANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability. All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 83 MADISON-AV., TERMS $10.—By arrangement with George F. Bristow, Professor of Music in Public schools, pupils attending schools $8 per quarter. The Conservatory instruction-books free.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $160.—First-class pianos, organs and melodeons, for rent or sale low for cash, or in installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JAN. 12, EDWIN BOOTH will appear for THE LAST TIME, THE LAST TIME, in his grand role of RICHARD III. RICHARD III. sustained by MME. METHUA SCHILLER, MISS IDA VERNON, MR. BARTON HILL and A POWERFUL CAST. SPECIAL. Mr. Stuart desires to announce that on MONDAY, JAN. 14, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will appear for THE FIRST TIME at this Theatre in the character of BERTUCCIO, in Tom Taylor's play of THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Adapted from Victor Hugo's splendid play of LE ROI S'AMUSE. Miss RACHEL NOAH, of the Boston Theatre, will make her first appearance in New-York as FIORDELISA.

Miss IDA VERNON will appear as.......FRANCESCA
Mr. BARTON HILL.......as.......DEL AQUILLA
Mr. Leffingwell.......as.......Manfredi
Mr. Duell.......as.......Malatesta
Mr. Duff.......as.......Torrelli
Mr. Donaldson.......as.......Ordelaffi
Mr. Decker.......as.......Ascolti
Miss Cushing.......as.......Ginevra
Miss Andrews.......as.......Brigetta

SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker. CENDRILLON, now being produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE, under the immediate supervision of Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY. A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, AND A POWERFUL CAST. GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE, TO-DAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL. MISS FANNY HERRING and G. L. FOX in all the pieces. ST. MARY'S EVE, Burlesque of COLLEEN BAWN and SPIRIT OF JACK SHEPPARD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE

THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 1, BLACK CROOK and GRAND BALLET. Admission to all parts of the house, ONE DOLLAR. Doors open at 12; commences at 1.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.

The only Leon.	The rush unabated.	Mr. Jack Cade.
New Operetta,	The ladies flock	Heavy Tragedy.
$7,000, $7,606.	in such numbers	Noise Seymour.
The Grand Trio.	that the auditorium	Musical Twins,
Lucrezia Borgia.	becomes one vast	Adam, Price.
Ewin Kelly.	bouquet of beauty.	Soirée d' Ethiope.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. CROWDS! CROWDS! COME EARLY! NEW-YEAR'S CALLS, with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating-Pond. W. S. and J. H. Budworth in principal characters. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

GRAND MASQUERADE CARNIVAL.—On MONDAY next, 14th inst., (AFTERNOON and EVENING,) at the Satellite Skating Lake, Broadway and Union-av., Williamsburgh. Grand display of fireworks. The Lake will be brilliantly illuminated. A band of music will be in attendance. Costumes can be had at the Lake. Admission 25 cents. Weather proving unfavorable, the Carnival will be postponed to the next skating day.

SKATING.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT at Sylvan Lake, Hoboken, foot of 7th-st., THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 12.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York. Classes MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE, Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn. For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies, 3 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 5 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M. NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents. PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 53 to 60 Crosby-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview. Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,339 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, guaranteed, &c.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Murder of President Lincoln.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867.

Since my arrival here on the 5th inst. I have been informed it is the belief of a number of individuals in this City and elsewhere that J. WILKES BOOTH, the conspirator and assassin, still exists; and that the man who was shot in the barn by his pursuers, and who was supposed to be BOOTH, was a person who had been an accomplice in the conspiracy, and strongly resembled BOOTH.

This has reminded me of an incident which came under my notice in Calcutta, British India, while stopping there during the month of July, 1866.

Two gentlemen were discussing the merits of some of the leading conspirators in the assassination of our late lamented President. One of them, apparently a man of more than ordinary intelligence and of decidedly strong Southern proclivities, was very eloquently defending J. WILKES BOOTH, JOHN H. SURRATT, PAYNE, ATZERODT, MUDD and others. His adversary, a gentleman from Boston, Mass., and evidently a strong Union man, made use of some bitter sarcasm when speaking of them; and said, among other things, that, in his opinion, "any man calling himself an American, who sympathized with BOOTH, deserved the same fate."

"The same fate!" repeated the Southerner. "I will lay a wager of five hundred pounds sterling that JOHN WILKES BOOTH, who assassinated President LINCOLN, is alive and in good health at the present time; and agree to furnish proof of it within six months."

"I accept the wager," who was the rejoinder of the other party; and, both being men of means, the money was soon forthcoming, and deposited in the hands of the proprietor of the hotel to await the final decision.

Curiosity prompted me to inquire the name of the party whose strange offer had been so readily accepted, and was informed he was no other than the late notorious rebel pirate Lieut. WILLIAM MARTIN TOLBERT, of *Shenandoah* notoriety, (formerly of Troy, Ohio, but more recently of this City,) and who is at present master of the ship *Ocean Bird*.

What could have influenced him to make a bet of five hundred pounds upon a thing so absurd, and which he must eventually sacrifice, has been a puzzler to me, and must be solved by a wiser head.

Respectfully, &c., JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

Our Markets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Jan. 9, in your article on "Our City Markets," you say: "Will any one show us where a better market-place can be found? The question will bear discussion." Hence my reason for addressing you. The location of a large market in the neighborhood of the Five Points, is of itself a very serious objection. Imagine for a moment your market located in such a neighborhood, in the midst of what always will be a dense population, in time of an epidemic, or in fact at almost any time. Beside the inconvenience both for market-wagons and of buyers of getting to it. I suggest the building of markets on whole blocks, the same as Washington and Fulton Markets now are. Take three or four, or more blocks, directly above Washington Market, and build there your commodious markets—one for wholesale, beef, mutton, &c., one for retail, another for fruits and vegetables, another for fish, oysters, clams, &c. Notice the facility with which the farmer reaches it. The Fulton or Jersey City Ferry brings him directly to it. The same can be said of the residents of the East and West sides of town. All the cars on the West side bring you to market, and most of the cars on the East side terminate at Vesey-street. Beside you seem to have forgotten the number of wholesale grocers who are located in Greenwich and Washington streets, and whose business is to supply the retail grocers when they come to market, as well as the retail grocers and tea stores on Vesey and other streets. The plan I suggest, in my humble opinion, is the most feasible and the cheapest. Still I say as you say, "will any one show us where a better market-place can be found? The question will bear discussion." H. G.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Statute to be Put in Operation—An Extension of the Time for Taking Out Licenses—Grace Given until Friday, the 18th inst.—The Injunctions Against the Board of Excise Dissolved—Disgraceful Scene in the Court of Common Pleas—John McKeon Denounces the Court of Appeals as a Bogus Concern—He is Applauded by the Rumsellers and Rebuked by the Court—An Important Order by Superintendent Kennedy.

The Excise Law, the practical working of which has been so long delayed, waiting the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the matter of the injunctions, will now be energetically enforced. The order given to the Police force by Superintendent KENNEDY will be strictly enforced in that particular which instructs the officers to see that all places wherein liquors are offered for sale are closed from midnight till sunrise of each week day, and during all the hours of Sunday. In this matter the instructions of the Police are precise, and any failure to obey them and enforce the law would occasion the prompt dismissal of the derelict officer. As many of the dealers had not obtained their licenses when the injunctions were taken out, and failed to do so, waiting the decision of the Court as to the legality of the action taken by the Board of Excise, the law, if brough at once to bear upon them, would enforce the closing of their places of business until they had obtained their licenses; but, as will be seen in the report of the proceedings hereafter given, Mr. BLISS, the counsel for the Board, stipulated on behalf of the Police Commissioners that such action would not be taken before Friday, the 18th inst, thus allowing the unlicensed dealers a clear week to obtain their licenses. This temporary release is not, however, to be considered as affording the unlicensed an opportunity to sell on Sunday. In this particular they are of course in the same position as the already licensed dealers.

The following are the proceedings above alluded to which occurred in relation to the matter yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judges DALY, BRADY and CARDOZO:

It being understood that a final decision was to be rendered this morning in the cases of the hundreds of injunctions obtained by liquor-dealers against the Board of Excise, the General Term Room of the Court of Common Pleas was crowded by persons interested in the liquor traffic, and presented the appearance of a Democratic bar-room caucus rather than a Court of Justice.

After the Court had called the calendar for the day, Judge DALY announced that in the case of Holt *vs.* The Board of Excise, (the case argued by Mr. Graham on Tuesday last,) the decision of the Court was that the order of the Special Term (granting the injunctions) be reversed the same as in all the other cases.

Mr. Bliss, counsel for the Board of Excise, asked that the Court would name some day when the question of costs in all these cases would be heard. He hoped that an early day would be set, as it was desirable that the litigation in these cases which had occupied so much time of the Court and given rise to considerable feeling should finally be brought to a close.

The Court named the 4th Monday of this month as the day on which it would be most convenient to consider the question.

Mr. John McKeon, who appeared as counsel for several hundred of the liquor-dealers, here asked Mr. Bliss whether it was the intention of the Board of Excise to put the law in force immediately.

Mr. Bliss replied that the execution of the law rested with the Police. The Superintendent of Police had given notice that the law would be put in force on the 12th inst., which would be to-morrow. There were certain provisions of the law, however, relating to the taking down of signs by those dealers who had no license, that would not be immediately put in force, as time would be required to comply with the provision, and it was not the design of the Police Department to make the enforcement of the law in any manner oppressive. But so far as the Sunday liquor traffic was concerned, it was the intention to put the law in force immediately. The Sunday liquor traffic, he said, was illegal under the old law, and had always been illegal, and there was nothing oppressive in enforcing that provision of the law immediately.

Mr. McKeon—Suppose parties who have no licenses but are anxious to procure them as soon as they can, are not able to do it in time, is it the intention to enforce the law immediately against them.

Mr. Bliss—I suppose it is.

Mr. McKeon—Then I shall ask the Court that the entering of the order vacating these injunctions be delayed a few days. It is not right that the persons engaged in this business should be taken by surprise and that the enforcement of the law should fall like a thunder-clap upon them. I would remind the gentleman that the people of this City have denounced that decision of the Court of Appeals by 80,000 majority, and this fact should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Bliss replied that there could be no surprise or hardship in the case. These injunctions had now been in force eight months, and there had been ample time since the decision of the Court of Appeals for parties to get out licenses if they were disposed to do so. He repeated that it was not the intention to make the enforcement of the law in any manner oppressive, and he would take the responsibility to stipulate that it should not be enforced against those who desired to get out licenses but had not been able to do so, until Wednesday next.

Mr. McKeon—I wish to be understood as denouncing the decision of the Court of Appeals as a bogus concern. [Loud applause and stamping of feet in the lobby.]

Judge Daly—Mr. McKeon, a Court of justice is not the place to indulge in language of that kind, and it must not be permitted. Its tendency is to bring the highest Court of the State into contempt. If it is renewed, I shall exercise the full authority of this Court in the premises, and if still persisted in, I shall resort to still further measures. The Court of Appeals has settled this question, and this Court has nothing to do but conform to that decision, and such language uttered here has not only nothing to do with the question before us, but tends to degrade the administration of justice. I trust we shall hear no more of it.

Mr. McKeon said that this was not the time or place to reply to the Court, and he submitted to its rebuke, but what he had said was his own conviction, and at the proper time and place this conviction would be more fully expressed.

Some informal discussion then took place between Mr. Bliss and different lawyers representing the liquor dealers as to an extension of the time for the enforcement of the law against those who had not yet obtained licenses.

Mr. Bliss finally stipulated on behalf of the Police Commissioners that the enforcement of the law against such parties should not commence until Friday, the 18th inst. As regards the Sunday liquor traffic, however, he wished it to be distinctly understood that the law would be put in force on Sunday next, without fail.

The following important order was issued last evening to the Police authorities of the Metropolitan District, and defines the position clearly:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

Capt.——, ——Precinct:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 485.—The Counsel of the Board of Excise, by communication, inform me to-day that all injunctions heretofore granted by any of the Judges in the City of New-York, against the enforcement of the Excise Law, have been dissolved; and that the Court of Common Pleas required the stipulation from counsel that the law should not be fully enforced until Friday next, Jan. 18, except upon Sunday, Jan. 13, to afford opportunity for the Courts to settle the incidental questions connected therewith.

The time fixed by General Order No. 483 for General Order No. 454 to go in o full force is, therefore, changed from the 12th day of January to the 18th day of January instant, except that it will go into and remain in force during the whole of Sunday, the 13th day of January instant.

All persons to whom you have given notice to remove any "sign, notice or token" they may have about their premises, that any "strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer" are kept for sale, are allowed until Tuesday, the 22d instant, to remove the same; and any other unlicensed persons whom you have not notified thereof, you will notify as speedily as possible, and allow them until the same time to comply with section 15 of the Excise Law. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GEO. W. WALLING, Inspector.

Subscriptions for the Families of the Sailors Lost on the Yacht Race.

Our readers will remember that a number of seamen were washed overboard from one of the yachts in the late race, and were lost. Some time since a subscription was opened for the relief of the families of these unfortunate men; and so far the results have been as follows:

L. W. Jerome	$2,000	W. R. Travers	$100
J. G. Bennett	1,000	Geo. Wilkes	100
G. A. Osgood	500	Barstow, Edey & Co.	50
F. Osgood	500	August Belmont	50
D. Townsend	250	H. G. Stebbins	50
P. Lorillard	250	Taussig, Fisher & Co.	50
N. F. & B. Williams	100	Schafer Bros	25
Quigley Bros	100	Smith, Martin & Co.	25
Hallgarten & Co.	100	John Hoey	25
Fowler, Osgood & Co.	100	Cash	20
Prince & Duaco	100		
Total			$5,470

It is very desirable and necessary that this sum should be greatly enlarged, and we cannot doubt that our liberal citizens will see that it is so augmented.

Fenian Denunciation of James Stephens.

Last night a meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, avowedly for the purpose of denouncing the Head-Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, but really for the purpose of supporting Mr. ROBERTS.

The hall was crowded to suffocation. Mr. JAMES MONAHAN was called to the chair; he said that he knew no more of the object of the meeting than what he saw in the public prints. He thought it very proper that the most gigantic, unparalleled and wicked fraud ever perpetrated should be denounced, and that the perpetrator should be held up to public scorn.

Col. BYRNES was then introduced, who denounced STEPHENS as a trickster, and assured his audience, that if they would only stick to ROBERTS, Canada would be in their possession before another year had passed.

A gentleman from the West said that all attempts to carry the war into Ireland before taking Canada would be futile, and that those who desired to bring the Irish peasant into conflict with the trained British soldier, were guilty of a grievous wrong. All their energies must be given to stirring up discord in England and preparing an army here for an invasion of Canada.

Mr. ARCHDEACON said that he had only lately arrived from Ireland, and he assured them that gigantic as were the frauds practiced here, they were nothing to what had been done in Ireland. He believed the whole of the Fenian leaders there to be traitors to the cause and in the pay of the British Government. Men the most incompetent, some of them even imbecile, were at the head of affairs. All the Fenian Brotherhood had to hope for lay in themselves.

The meeting, which was a very disorderly one, broke up at a late hour.

Meeting of the New-England Society.

The New-England Society held a meeting last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, W. H. FOGG, Esq., occupying the chair. There was an unusually large attendance of the members. Fifty-eight propositions for membership were received, and referred to the usual committees for investigation. The following-named distinguished gentlemen were elected to honorary membership: F. A. B. BARNARD, D. D. LL.D., President of Columbia College; Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER and Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., England, (the latter gentleman being proposed by CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.)

On motion, an important change was made in the life-membership fee, which provides that hereafter $50 shall be paid in cash at the time of handing in the proposition, instead of in ten yearly instalments, as heretofore. After the transaction of some routine business of less importance, the Society adjourned to meet again on the 11th of February next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARTER OAK ASSOCIATION BALL.—The Charter Oak Association, composed of members of the Masonic Lodge of the same name, held their Fourth Annual Ball last evening at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. A very large number of the members and their ladies, together with a few invited guests, were present. The dancing commenced at about 10 o'clock, and was kept up until a late hour this morning, the music being furnished by WALLACE's Brass Band. The following named officers have recently been elected for the present year: M. G. De J. Bonell, Master; J. Y. Watkins, Jr., S. W.; R. P. Deane, J. W.; W. B. Smeeton, Secretary; John O. Watkins, Treasurer.

TEMPERANCE.—Very interesting installation exercises were held at Marshall Division No. 11, Sons of Temperance, on Thursday evening of the present week. Among other Grand officers present we noticed ALVIN H. TURNER, M. D., Grand Worthy Patriarch, and SCOVILL D. FOOT, Grand Scribe. Miss RAYMOND, the talented temperance lecturer of Jersey City, delivered a most thrilling address apropos to the occasion, which was enthusiastically received.

WESTCHESTER NEWS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a man named JAMES BOYLE, about 46 years of age, attempted to put an end to his existence by jumping into the East River, from the dock at Port Morris; but fortunately he was discovered by a sailor belonging to a vessel lying at the dock from which he jumped, who immediately went with a pike pole to his rescue. As the unfortunate man came to the surface of the water he observed the pole, and on being told by the sailor to take hold of it did so, and held by it until a small boat reached him, when he was taken out almost insensible. He was taken on board the schooner and received medical treatment, when he soon recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INVESTIGATIONS BEFORE THE CORONER—RUN-OVER ACCIDENTS—CENSURES BY THE JURIES.—Coroner LYNCH concluded his investigation yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of DANIEL BANNON, lately residing at the corner of Tillary and Stanton streets, who was fatally injured in Jay-street near Tillary, on the 18th ult., in being run over by a wagon driven by MARTIN MCQUADE. The physician who attended deceased gave a certificate of burial to the effect that he died of delirium tremens. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, but the relatives not being satisfied, stated the facts of the case to the Coroner who had the body disinterred and commenced the inquest. From the evidence adduced it appeared that deceased was run over about 6 o'clock in the evening, and that his collar-bone had been broken and five or six ribs fractured. He was assisted to the office of Dr. REGAN, in Bridge-street, and then taken to his home, where he lingered until he died. A day or two previous to his death he was delirious, and, as stated by one of the witnesses, "completely out of his mind." Dr. REGAN bound up the injury to the collar-bone, but insisted that no ribs were broken. He prescribed no medicines. It was also shown in evidence that the wagon was driven at a furious rate at the time BANNON was run over, and that the driver did not stop to ascertain anything concerning him, until finally detained by some gentlemen who pursued him. The Jury rendered a verdict exculpating the driver from blame, and censuring the physician for inattention to deceased. The Coroner insists that the verdict is contrary to the evidence, and therefore intends to bring the matter before the Grand Jury. The inquest on the body of WM. KEHOE was also concluded yesterday, when it appeared that he died of injuries sustained by being run over by a railroad car in Furman-street about 10 o'clock on the night of the 25th ult. It was shown that he was a passenger on the car, and that being intoxicated he fell from the platform. The Jury brought in a verdict of censure against the driver and conductor, and suggested that the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company compensate the widow for the loss of her husband.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Music was held last evening, for the purpose of hearing the annual statement of the Finance Committee, and electing Directors for the ensuing year. Mr. A. V. BLAKE presided. The Chairman of the Finance Committee submitted his report, from which it appears that the accounts of the Treasurer show that during the past year there has been a largely increased demand for the Academy of Music, with corresponding receipts and expenses. The auditorium has been used for various purposes 183 nights, against 123 the previous year—an increase of about 50 per cent. Of these the building had been occupied 39 nights by operatic, and 67 by dramatic, performances, and about 30 by concerts, lectures and exhibitions, giving 156 nights of free entrance on stockholders tickets. The other nights were devoted to promenade concerts, balls, fairs, meetings, &c. With no material changes in other respects the increased income for the year has been derived from the 14 additional operas, yielding $2,475, and 57 dramatic performances, giving $8,580, together $11,055 excess over last year in these two items. Receipts for auditorum, $30,265; receipts for Assembly and Directors' rooms, $850; receipts for interest, libretto contract and for extra gas, &c., $1,310; giving a total for the year of $32,365. This is a gain over 1865 of more than $10,000, or about 48 per cent. The expenditures, including new material, machinery and various permanent improvements, for the year were $31,369 88. The cash assets on hand at the end of the year were $1,788 19, with no outstanding liabilities. The engagements registered thus far are for about $11,000. In consequence of the extra expenditure incurred, no dividend was declared. Last year the Directors declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

The election for directors for 1867 took place, after the reading of the report, with the following result: HENRY E. PIERREPONT, LUTHER B. WYMAN, CHARLES A. TOWNSEND, ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM and MARCELLUS MASSEY. The meeting adjourned immediately after the election of the Directors.

A YOUNG MAN COMMITS SUICIDE BY SHOOTING HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEART.—Mr. JAMES FARNAM, a young man, 28 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 55 South Eighth-street, E.D., committed self-destruction shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver, in his bedroom. It appears that Mr. FARNAM's sister was married the previous evening, and her wedding was celebrated at her parents' residence, the festivities continuing until midnight. When these terminated, the bride and her husband left for New-York, intending to leave the City in an early train for Washington. Shortly after the guests of the evening had retired from the nuptial party, Mr. FARNAM retired to his own room and deliberately shot himself, with the result above stated. The revolver was discharged twice, but only one bullet took effect, while the other went through his vest and lodged in the wall. The mother of deceased was the first to see him after the sound of firearms was heard, and he was then lying across his bed, with life extinct. Death must have resulted almost instantly. Mr. FARNUM was a young man of good habits and very much respected. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment and took out his uniform for examination before committing the terrible deed. His parents are unaware of his having any trouble on his mind, except that he seemed despondent at being out of employment, and they do not believe that the marriage of his sister was disagreeable to him, as he was as happy, apparently, as the happiest during the wedding festivities. Coroner SMITH held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

VIOLENT ASSAULT UPON A LADY BY SNEAK THIEVES.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon two sneak thieves entered the residence of Mr. PRESSLER, on the corner of Adams and York-sts., and proceeding to an upper room, commenced packing up a number of articles. The lady of the house, Mrs. MARY PRESSLER, hearing an unusual noise, proceeded to ascertain the cause, and found the thieves at work. She seized one of them, when the other pushed her down stairs. She speedily recovered herself, however, and followed them to the street door, when she again seized one of the party, who threw her with great violence upon the sidewalk. Both the thieves then ran away, taking different directions. One of them escaped. The other, named HENRY CHESNEY, was pursued for a considerable distance by Officer DUNN, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, who succeeded in arresting him, at the corner of Adams and Front-sts. The accused states that he is a native of the United States, 30 years of age, and a bookbinder by trade. He was locked up for examination. Mrs. PRESSLER was last night reported to be in a precarious condition. Her left elbow was found to be dislocated, and being *enciente* it is feared that the result may prove of a fatal character.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The annual meeting of the Trustees and members of Plymouth Church was held on Thursday evening, and considerable business of interest was transacted. The report of the Treasurer shows that the estimated income of the church for 1867 is upward of $50,000. Last year the income was about $45,000. The following trustees were then elected, viz.: Messrs. R. R. GRAVES, J. B. HUTCHINSON and H. W. SAGE. The question of paying the outstanding scrip of $30,000 was then discussed, and a motion adopted that the amount be paid in full. This done, the church is entirely free of debt. An appropriation of $10,000 was made for the establishment of a mission church. On motion the trustees were requested to consider the expediency of building an additional gallery in the church, which would accommodate about 1,000 more persons. After which the meeting adjourned.

BASE BALL ON SKATES.—A game of base ball on skates will be played, to-day, on the Satellite Pond, Brooklyn, E. D., between the Eckford and Fulton Clubs. Base ball on skates is no new thing in this vicinity. Two years ago the Atlantic and Gotham clubs played a series of games on the ice, which were productive of much sport and enjoyment. But we have no facilities in the shape of ice excepting the Central Park and one or two ponds in Brooklyn, and the proprietors of the private ponds do not wish to devote their ice to this purpose. If a large field of ice was available, we should witness a large number of these novel exhibitions during the Winter, as many of our ball players are good skaters. The novelty of the affair, and the reputation of the clubs, will undoubtedly attract a large crowd.

MASS MEETING OF EASTERN DISTRICT DRY GOODS CLERKS.—A mass meeting of the dry goods clerks of the Eastern District was held last night at Adelphi Hall, corner of Eleventh and Grand streets. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Early Closing Association. It was not very largely attended, but those present were quite enthusiastic. Mr. CHARLES ELLIOTT was called to the Chair. Mr. S. T. TAYLOR, President of the New-York Workingmen's Union, and others, delivered spirited addresses. A series of resolutions calling upon the public, and the ladies in particular, to sustain them in the early closing movement, were adopted, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

THE ILLICIT WHISKY BUSINESS—ARRESTS ON THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING BRIBES.—Deputy United States Marshal BAGLEY yesterday arrested JAMES DOUHENELL and CHARLES KARCHER on the charge of accepting bribes to neglect their duties as watchmen employed to guard some whisky which had been seized at a distillery in Richmond-street. As alleged, the accused received $100 each for absenting themselves from the distillery, during which time nearly all the liquor seized had been taken away and placed beyond the reach of the Government officers. The watchmen were held in $500 bail each to appear for examination.

A BOOK-KEEPER CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—A book-keeper named PETER BROWN, in the employ of PETER MILNE & SON, plumbers, in Fulton-street, was arraigned before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday on the charge of having from time to time appropriated the funds of his employers, amounting in the aggregate to $300. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The following officers of the Eastern District Fire Department were elected by the Board of Representatives, on Thursday night: WM. B. DOWER, President; JOHN GREARY, Secretary; RICHARD FREEMAN, Vice-President; DANIEL D. WINANT, Treasurer; JOHN ECKLER, Fire Warden; JOHN COURTNEY, Collector.

THE MILITIA FINES.—The Collector of Taxes gives notice to the delinquents from the annual parade of the reserve militia for the year 1866, that their fines must be paid without delay; and it is intimated that they may save some trouble.

RIDING ON FIRE APPARATUS.—The Brooklyn Fire Commissioners have decided to expel all firemen from the Department who violate the rules by riding on fire apparatus, or running on railroad tracks, after the 15th of January inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN.—Lovers of the delightful exercise of skating still continue to liberally patronize the Sylvan Lake Pond at Hoboken. Not a favorable day passes by but what the utmost capacity of the place is fully occupied by the *élite* of Hoboken, New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity. The ice is in splendid order, affording the most delightful amusement to those who seek it. Mr. LINFORD, the proprietor, advertises in another column that a second grand promenade concert will be given on the pond this afternoon and evening. A great rush of visitors is expected.

"SURPRISE."—A surprise party, consisting of the friends of W. A. PALMER, Esq., Superintendent of the Hoboken Ferry Company, met at his residence on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, and presented him with an elegant gold watch and chain of the best manufacture. The donation was presented by Mr. C. L. CORTELYOU, Ferry-master, with a few remarks expressing fully the sentiments of the contributors, after which Mr. PALMER made a very appropriate reply. The party then adjourned, having passed a very agreeable time.

CANAL-BOAT ADRIFT.—The canal-boat *F. H. Thomas* got adrift from Long Wharf, Jersey City, last night, and was drifting down the bay in the ice, with one man on board, when, fortunately, the United States revenue cutter *Uno*, Capt. THOMAS W. LAY, fell in with her as she was on her official duty of boarding vessels, and towed her to Pier No. 1 East River, where she now lies.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR dull, heavy and nominally 10c.@15c. lower; Spring Extras, $10@$12. WHEAT 2c. better; No. 1 at $2 17@$2 18¼; No. 2 at $1 94@$1 95. CORN dull and unchanged; No. 1 at 79½c.; No. 2 at 69½c. OATS—The demand is limited; No. 2 at 40c. RYE dull, heavy and 3c. lower; No. 1 at 88c.@89c. BARLEY inactive and nominal. PROVISIONS firm but inactive. MESS PORK is in active request at $18, but sellers demand $18 25. LARD steady at 11½c. DRESSED HOGS fairly active at $6 60@$6 80.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR firm at a slight advance; sales of Superfine at $10@$10 25; Extras at $11 25@$12 50. Receipts of HOGS, 3,000; market steady; sales at $6 10@$6 50 for Live, and $7 25@$7 50 for Dressed. MESS PORK firm; sales at $19 50@$20. GREEN MEATS higher; sales of Shoulders at $6. BULK MEATS steady. LARD a shade better; sales of Kettle at 11½c.@12c. COTTON weak; sales at 31c. WHISKY steady; sales at 26. GOLD 132½. MONEY close. EXCHANGE 50 ⅌ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sals 600 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $12@$12 25; Red Winter at $13 75@$14; White at $15, and Double Extra at $15 75@$16. RYE FLOUR steady at $7. WHEAT quiet; choice dull. Sales 800 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $2 12. OATS quiet; sales of choice Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS $18@$21; SHIPSTUFFS $25@$27; MIDDLINGS $33@$35 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to New-York, 90c.; Boston, $1; Albany, 80c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 31c.@32½c.; Middling, 32½c.@33c. Week's sales, 18,900 bales; cleared, 56,227; stock, 219,543. SUGAR—Demand active and prices full; fair, 10½c.; prime to choice, 12⅝c.@12½c. MOLASSES—Demand good and prices firm; good, 65c.; prime to choice, 70c.@74c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 143½. GOLD 132¾@133. FREIGHTS firm and looking up. Cotton by steam to New-York, 1½c.; sail, 1⅛c. To Liverpool by steam, 1¼d.; sail, ⅝@11-16d.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR—Sales of No. 1 Spring at $12, and Western Spring at $11 10. WHEAT—Sales of No. 2 Milwaukee and Canada Spring at $2 40. CORN—Sales of Old at $1, and New at 88c. OATS—Sales at 50c.@52c. RYE—Sales at $1 20@$1 25. BARLEY—Sales at $1@$1 03. WHISKY—Sales at $2 38. CRUDE PETROLEUM—Sales at 13c.@15c. PORK—Sales of New Mess at $20 50. LARD—Sales at 12½c.@13c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR dull; XX, $10 75; X, $10 25. WHEAT lower; No. 1 at $2 18; No. 2 at $2 02; No. 3 at $1 82, and $1 61 for rejected. CORN dull at 66c. OATS quiet, at 50c. RYE weak at 96c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $18. DRESSED HOGS higher at $6 90. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR dull at $9@$14 75. WHEAT dull at $2 65@$2 80 for Fall. CORN dull and lower; White and Yellow, 82c.; Mixed, 80c. OATS weak and declining at 63c.@64c. RYE, $1 17. BARLEY firm; Fall, $1 90. HAY dull at $18. LARD, 11½c. PORK, $20 50. WHISKY—nothing doing. HOGS—Receipts, 5,000, at $5 50@$6 40.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 11.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands 33½c.@34c. COFFEE firm; sales 1,000 bags Rio at 17½c.@18c., gold. SUGAR firm but inactive. FLOUR quiet and prices unchanged. WHEAT—fair Pennsylvania $2 90. CORN—white $1@$1 05; yellow $1@$1 04, the latter for prime Pennsylvania; Western mixed $1. OATS 59c.@60c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 11.

TOBACCO—Sales 30 hhds. at $2 90@$18. COTTON—Middling, at 31c.@32c. Shoulders in bulk, 8¼. BACON, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. HAMS, 16½c. MESS PORK, $20 50. FLOUR—Superfine, $9 75. WHEAT—Prime Old, $2 80. CORN—Shelled, 70c.; Ear, 60c. OATS, 65c. LARD, 12¼c. RAW WHISKY, 31c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 11.

COTTON quiet at 31½c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 63c. RESIN firm at $3@$6. TAR firm at $1@$1 70.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

COTTON easier, with a partial decline of ½c.; sales 250 bales; Middling at 32½c.@33c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 11.

COTTON very dull; sales 2,000 bales; Middlings 31½c.@32c.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 11.

COTTON—Nothing doing. Middling 32c.; nominal.

Advertisement.:
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—Gen. W. W. Lowe, wife, child and nurse, Capt. Jeff. Maury, Dr. O. M. Mozencraft, J. W. Fuller, Mrs. Eoff, A. H. Harris and wife, Mrs. Death and son, E. L. Bradley, wife and family, Miss F. Severance, Miss Hawks, D. W. Reed, Miss E. Oliver, Miss Cecilia Howard, Miss Kate Howard, John E. Spencer, W. B. Mayhew and wife, J. T. Glover and wife, F. Glover, John Erwing, Elwyn [illegible]ng, Capt. C. H. Lester, Rev. Dr. Eells, wife, son, [illegible] and nurse, Miss Eells, Miss Boynton, Albert A. [illegible] and servant, T. William Gray, Edwin Smith, James Smith, Albert Dean, Miss Kate Woodward, T. O. Dunn, M. D. Calkins, E. L. James, wife, child and infant, Miss M. A. Bradley, Rev. Mr. O'Leary, Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Dr. W. Geller, Henry Lind, Mrs. F. A. Bartlett and child, Saml. Swift, wife and infant, N. Westcott, Mrs. Hulranski and infant, Mrs. Calvin C. Johnson and infant, Rev. A. H. Loomis, Fred. Drew, Rev. Mr. Moore, G. H. Munford, S. D. Jones, Fred. Griffing, Miss Sylvester, L. W. Voillier, Mrs. R. B. Redding, daughter and 2 children, John Marshall, James Maitland, Henry C. Miller, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. G. H. Filley, Jacob Cramer and wife, D. Whiteside and wife, M. Zellerback, Mrs M. D. Townsend and child, James P. Patten and wife, Mrs. Amy Stone, Miss C. A. Tillotson, Lieut. Matthews, John Crowe, Paymaster M. B. Cushing, Charles Wheeler, James Gamble, Mrs. R. R. Gillett, Mrs. E. H. Green, Capt. W. H. Mower, wife, child and infant, A. Ward, B. J. Carillo and son, Faustino and Austides Carillo, John B. Upton, M. Zachisson, wife, nurse and family, B. Hoegland, S. Dow, wife, child and nurse, Wm. Sharp, C. Schwalbe, wife and infant, Mrs. C. H. Stitson, Chas. Hone, Chas. H. Russell, Jr., Antonio Mullan, Ignacio Duenas, A. Rude, Dr. Cushman, D. Walter, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hathorn, J. Keller, G. B. Gibbons, wife, son and nephew, Edmund Price, Mrs. W. Parker and daughter, Capt. Thos. Ward, Thos. B. Grant, H. G. Massacar, D. Johnson, Hiram Spaulding, E. E. Vail and wife, H. S. Cook, Mrs. Smith, S. W. Thomas, Lucy Smith and child, H. G. Stone, B. Myers, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 11—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Drown, Mr. and Mrs. Steub, S. F. Hooper, Rev. J. McCarthy and sister, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Mrs. Spofford, Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall, infant and nurse, A. Andrea, Mr. Vander Roest, J. Bamberg, J. Rogers, J. Hilson, C. Gwim, M. Fendman, E. Bredt, Miss M. Jairon, W. Harmer, C. Verain, T. Crotte, Mr. and Mrs. Greeven, Mrs. S. Price, J. F. Shelden, G. Lefevre, G. How, A. Vautier, J. Sterry, E. Neuhaus, A. Shufer, L. Spencer and servant, J. Paton, A. Dambman, J. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Kemper, child and nurse, H. Nucheles, D. Spencer, J. Sloan, J. Bartholomew, R. Cummings, J. Achelis, W. Hastings, Mr. Hayard, Mr. Spalding, H. Bassford, W. Sherwood, T. Hasen, Col. O'Connor Sydney, E. White, A. Son, J. Strehler, A. Aub, M. Moore, J. Gardner, G. Knight, J. H. Solomon, Lord George Hamilton, A. Egerton, R. Wolf, R. Whitney, E. Staples, E. Greene, W. J. Glover, R. Craig, J. H. Shawerds, A. Wass, C. Monins, N. H. Loomis, G. Elliger, E. H. Blair, E. Smith, H. Jaffray. Total, 85.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 54 | Moon sets....11 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 27 | Gov. Island.12 16 | Hell Gate... 1 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...,FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; James S. Green, Fairchild, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow via Liverpool, F. Macdonald; Hansa, (Brem.,) von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie.

Ships Pactolus, Tobey, Callao, J. W. Elwell & Co.; F. A. Palmer, (Br.,) Patterson, Liverpool, Smith & Dunning; Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Wild Horse, (Br.,) Parr, Liverpool, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Jonathan Chase, Chase, New-Orleans, Walsh & Carver.

Brigs Favorite, (Norw.,) Bach, Manzanilla, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; B. Ingenac, Gray, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Costa Rica, Cassidy, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Shooting Star, (Br.,) Allen, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchon & Co.

Schooners L. A. Edwards, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; J. S. Lee, Bunnell, Fortress Monroe via Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary Potter, Cummings, Arroyo, P. R., R. P. Buck & Co.; Catharine, Archer, Clear Water and Key West, Fla.; Goldfinder, (Br.,) McBride, Turks Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; Expedite, Rackett, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Dec. 29, and Queenstown 30th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 29, off the Rock Light, passed ship Atmosphere, bound in. 30th, off Fastnet, passed steamship Hecla, bound in; Jan. 2, lat. 50 35, lon. 25 45, passed steamship Cuba, bound E. 10th, lat. 40 44, lon. 68 57, passed steamship Chicago, hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Swallow, (of Boston,) Dreyer, Callao Oct. 13, via Hampton Roads Jan. 5, with guano to R. C. Ferguson.

Bark Antelope, White, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Coffee. Has had heavy W. N. W. gales the past week. Sld. in co. with bark Electric, for Baltimore.

Bark Attila, (Aust.,) Drascovich, Trieste 71 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Jan. 5, lat. 38 30, lon. 74, had a heavy N. E. gale; lost foresail and foretopmast staysail, and was obliged to cut away foretopmast and bulwarks to ease the vessel; was thrown on her beam ends for 2 hours; lost signal lights, and had everything movable on deck forward washed overboard.

Bark Columbus, (Brem.,) Hilmer, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 268 passengers to Herman Koop & Co.

Brig Lije Houghton, (of Portland,) Morton, Havana Dec. 20, with sugar to Miller & Houghton. In lat. 35 30, lon. 75 40, saw a red can-buoy adrift, with figure 1 on it; there being a heavy sea at the time could not pick it up. Has had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales during the whole passage; split sails, &c.

Schr. Florence H. Allen, Fuller, Galveston 28 ds., with cotton to Bentley, Smith & Co. Had heavy weather. Jan. 7, lat. 31 30, lon. 75 30, spoke schr. America, 25 ds. from Savanilla for New-York, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Schr. John, Falkenham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, Baltimore, with corn.

SAILED—Schr. Tritop, Freeman, for Providence.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 11—Arr. ship Zimi, from London; bark Lawrence, Palermo; brig Glendale, Mobile; schrs. R. N. Atwood, Hayti; Burdett Hart, Mobile; Race Horse, Baltimore.

Also arr. brig Fannie Lincoln, Boston; schr. W. B. Bickford, Cape Haytien.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11—Arr. steamer Kensington, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The schr. Geo. L. Green, from Baltimore for Boston, went ashore on Chatham Bar on the night of the 9th, and was abandoned by the crew. Next morning she had disappeared, probably floated off and went adrift during the night.

The schr. Wm. H. Darling, from Baltimore via Beaver Tail Light, where she was ashore, arrived at New-Bedford yesterday. During a gale off Barnegat, she threw overboard her deck-load of ship-knees.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 26, brig Bessie York, for New-York next day; schr. Virginia Dare, for Baltimore in 8 days.

[PER BELGIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, Deutschland, at Deal; Finghcamo, at Cette; Heli, at Malta; Wisconsin, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Francisco, at Galle.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Rosetta, at St. Albans.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Adelaide Norris, at Vigo.

Arr. from Charleston, Victoria, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, Sea Serpent, at Hong Kong; Valetta, at Woosung; Marmion, at Liverpool.

Ship Gen. Windham, from Liverpool for New-York, which put back leaky, will discharge part of her cargo for examination.

Albatross, from Foo Chow Foo, and Patriot, from Macao, both for New-York, had arrived at Singapore, in distress. Martha Rideout, from Hong Kong, was at Singapore, dismasted and strained.

[LATEST.]

Arr. from New-York, 23d, Rio, at Bremen; 25th, C. Palmer, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 26th, Ellen Clinton, at Liverpool.

Sld. for New-York, 23d, Tueder and Adolph, from Hamburg.

Sld. for Boston, 23d, Lilly, from Helvoet.

Sld. for New-Orleans, 24th, Castine and Marcia C. Day, from Havre.

[LATEST PER PERSIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Narragansett, Corunna, Helios and Hermine, at Falmouth; Atmosphere and New World, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Robertson, at Ancona.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Union, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Mobile, Tiger and Alexander, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The Frederick Adolph, from New-York for Bremen, is ashore near Hamburg. Her cargo is being saved.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

THE

SUNDAY NEWS.

PRICE

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CENTS.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE of the SUNDAY NEWS will contain, as did the last issue,

MORE TELEGRAPHIC, SPECIAL, GENERAL, EXCLUSIVE AND CITY, NEWS

AND

BETTER LITERARY MATTER

THAN ANY OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

ANOTHER

LONG STRIDE

IN

ADVANCE.

THE LAST ISSUE OF THE SUNDAY NEWS CONTAINED MORE TELEGRAPHIC, SPECIAL, GENERAL AND EXCLUSIVE NEWS, IN ADDITION TO A LARGER QUANTITY OF INTERESTING AND LITERARY MATTER THAN ANY OTHER JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE METROPOLIS.

HAVING, AT ITS INCEPTION, CONSTRUCTED ITS NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS IN THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE MANNER, THE

SUNDAY NEWS

RECEIVED THE SUCCESS TO WHICH ITS ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE ENTITLED IT; AND AT THE PRESENT TIME, ALTHOUGH SCARCELY A MONTH HAS PASSED AWAY SINCE ITS BIRTH, IT LEADS ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY JOURNALS IN THE EXTENT AND VARIETY OF ITS NEWS, ITS ENTERTAINING AND HIGH-TONED CONTRIBUTIONS, ITS ART AND AMUSEMENT GOSSIP, AND ITS REVELATIONS OF THE RECENT MOVEMENT OF LOCAL POLITICIANS. IN FACT, THE

SUNDAY NEWS

HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT A LIVE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER WAS NEEDED IN NEW-YORK CITY, AND THAT IT HAS FILLED THIS NEED IS SHOWN BY ITS CIRCULATION, WHICH HAS INCREASED AT A RATE NEVER EQUALED BY ANY CITY JOURNAL AT THE OUTSET OF JOURNALISTIC LIFE.

THE

SUNDAY NEWS

HAVING AT ONCE STEPPED INTO THE FRONT RANKS, WILL NOT, BY RELYING ON ITS UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, RETROGRADE IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER, BUT WILL CONTINUE TO BE, AS IT HAS BEEN, A

DISTINCTIVE NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHING MORE NEWS AND BETTER STORIES, SKETCHES, ETC., THAN ANY OTHER JOURNAL PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY MORNING.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

REDUCING TAXES,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

THADDEUS STEVENS,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL—

THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

SENATORIAL CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA—

LETTER FROM THADDEUS STEVENS,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

Every Reader of the Daily Times should Subscribe for the Weekly Tribune to File.

ETHICS OF SWINDLING,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK NOTICED

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

THE GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

BOTTS' HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

BIRTHDAY GREETING: A POEM,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

THE WOOL QUESTION,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

Those who have Lands for Sale should Advertise in the Weekly Tribune.

TOM BROWN OF OXFORD, HIS LETTERS,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

ON JAN. 9.

FINE ARTS—PRIVATE VIEW OF

MR. ALEXANDER WUST'S PICTURES,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER WELLS,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

EMIGRATION DURING 1866,

In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JAN. 9.

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OF JAN. 9.

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ORIGIN OF ANTHRACITE,

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OF JAN. 9.

ME-WON-I-TOC,

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WOOD-SAWING MACHINE,

THOUGHTS FOR FARMERS,

HORSE-RADISH AND NETTLES.

SAND, AND WIND MILL POWER,

WASHING, AND WASHING-MACHINES,

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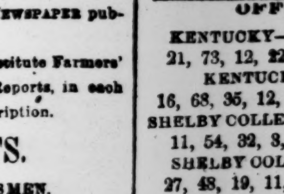

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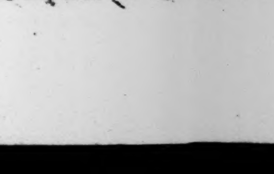

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21, 73, 12, 22, 42, 47, 59, 51, 25, 28, 38, 57.

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16, 68, 35, 12, 24, 52, 48, 20, 8, 53, 17, 78, 44.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 41, Jan. 11, 1867.

11, 54, 32, 3, 19, 43, 66, 63, 75, 16, 30, 10.

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27, 48, 19, 11, 44, 24, 22, 41, 17, 4, 52, 18, 7.

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